The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1861. NUMBER 34.

THE

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for TWO DOLLARS per year if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[12 *lines*, (100 *words or less*) *constitute a square.*]

One square, for one insertion,	$1 00
" " each additional "	50
One-fourth column, 3 months,	12 00
" " 6 "	16 00
" " 1 year,	20 00
One-half column, 3 months,	15 00
" " 6 "	20 00
" " 1 year,	25 00
One column, 3 months,	30 00
" " 6 "	35 00
" " 1 year,	50 00
Business cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$6 00
" " " " 6 months,	4 00
" " " " 3 "	3 00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - - May 4, 1861.

Army Pay Roll.

Now that the war spirit burns fiercely and volunteers are flocking to the standard of their country, a little information upon the subject of pay will be read with interest. Our readers may depend upon the accuracy of the following, as we make it up from this year's edition of the Army Register.

In the first column will be found the nett salary per month, and in the second the total salary per month, which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c., &c.:

	Per month.	Total.
GENERAL OFFICERS.		
Lieutenant General	$270	$770
Aids-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Lieut. General, each	80	194
Major General	220	469
Senior Aid-de-Camp to General-in-Chief	80	187
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant	24	32
Brigadier General	124	323
Aid-de-Camp, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieutenant	20	119
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Adjutant General—Colonel	110	235
Asst. Adjutant General—Lieut. Col.	95	211
" " " —Major	80	187
" " " —Captain	70	187
Judge Advocate—Major	80	187
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Inspector General—Colonel	110	235
SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.		
Signal officer—Major	80	187
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.		
Quartermaster General—Brig. Gen.	124	323
Asst. " —Colonel	110	235
Deputy " —Lieut. Col.	95	211
Quartermaster—Major	80	187
Asst. Quartermaster—Captain	70	137
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.		
Commissary General of Subsistence—Colonel	110	235
Asst. Commissary General of Subsistence—Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Commissary of Subsistence—Major	80	187
" " —Capt.	70	137
Asst. Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, &c. of Lieut.	20	11
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Surgeon General, $2,740 per annum	—	228
Surgeons of ten years' service	80	223
Surgeons of less than ten years' service	80	187
Asst. Surgeons of ten years' service	70	173
" " of five years' service	70	137
" " less than five years	53	120
PAY DEPARTMENT.		
Paymaster Gen., $2,740 per annum	—	228
Deputy Paymaster General	95	211
Paymaster	80	180
Officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Ordnance Department		
Colonel	110	235
Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Major	80	187
Captain	70	137
First Lieutenant	53	120
Second Lieutenant	53	120
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	120
Officers of Mounted Dragoons, Cavalry, Riflemen and Light Artillery.		
Colonel	110	235
Lieutenant Colonel	95	211
Major	80	187
Captain	70	146
First Lieutenant	53	128
Second Lieutenant	53	128
Brevet Second Lieutenant	53	128
Adjutant (in addition to pay of Lieut.) Regt'l Qr. Master	10	10
Officers of the Artillery and Infantry.		
Colonel	95	218
Lieutenant Colonel	80	194
Major	70	175
Captain	60	118
First Lieutenant	50	108
Second Lieutenant	45	103
Brevet Second Lieutenant	45	103
Adjutant, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant	10	18
Regt'l Quartermaster, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant	10	26

In the above we have not inserted the fractional parts of the dollar, for convenience sake, in this matter of but little importance.

BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT.

The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of Light Artillery and of dragoons and riflemen when mounted:

Sergeant Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Principal Musician and Chief Bugler, each	$21	$21
First Sergeant of a Company	20	20
Ordnance Sergeants	22	—
Hospital Stewards	22	—
All other Sergeants, each	17	17
Corporals	13	14
Buglers	12	13
Musicians	12	13
Farriers and Blacksmiths	15	15
Artificers	15	—
Privates	11	12

In addition to the pay as above stated one ration per day and an abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to each soldier. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance are always provided by the government without deduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties, the laws provide for him a pension, or he may, if he prefer it, obtain admission into the Military Asylum, which will afford him a comfortable home so long as he may wish to receive its benefits.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR FORT SNELLING.—Postmaster Nichols will make up a mail daily at St. Paul for Fort Snelling while our troops are garrisoned there. Parties addressing letters to their friends should add to the address the company in which they enlisted.

Army Correspondence.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
May 3d, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Agreeably to promise I herewith attempt a recital of the doings of the Stillwater Guard, since their departure from your city on Monday morning last, together with such other incidents as have attracted my attention. On our route to this place nothing of special interest occurred. Our drive through St. Paul attracted considerable attention, and a few feeble attempts at cheering were made by the spectators — attempts which went to prove to us "boys" that when you want to hear cheering it takes Stillwater to "git up and git." Fort Snelling was reached at 4 o'clock P. M., and the Guard were immediately mustered into service, by Capt. Nelson, U. S. A., a gentleman and soldier in every sense of the term—every man passing inspection.

After muster we were marched to our quarters—a huge barn nearly north of the Fort, *outside* the garrison. Some say there was not room enough for all the companies inside the walls, and that the Colonel wished to put a company outside whom he could trust, and knowing that when a St. Croixan agrees to serve Uncle Sam, his word is as good as a bond, and that no risk of desertion is run by placing us outside the picket lines.

At quarters each man was furnished with a heavy blanket, a gray flannel shirt, and a pair of woolen socks. (It was announced that uniforms would be forthcoming in the course of a fortnight.) Our bed consisted of hay scattered promiscuously over the barn floor, on which, or curled up in blankets, with carpet-sacks for pillows, we lay down to rest.

The following companies had been mustered into service prior to our arrival: St. Paul Volunteers, Pioneer Guard, St. Anthony Guards, Winona Volunteers, Minneapolis Lincoln Guards, Goodhue Volunteers, Faribault Guards. The day following the Dakota Volunteers and the Wabashaw Volunteers were mustered into service; in all forming a regiment, including Regimental staff and musicians, of about one thousand men instead of 780 as called for in the Governor's Proclamation.

The Regimental staff has been announced as follows: Colonel, Willis A. Gorman; Lieut. Colonel, Stephen Miller; Major, W. H. Dyke; Adjutant, Wm. B. Leach; Quartermaster, Thos. Foster; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. W. Le Boutelier; Ensign, M. H. Mills.

Two sword presentations have occurred since our location here. The first on Tuesday morning, when Col. J. W. Cathcart, through Maj. J. J. Noah, presented Capt. Wilkin, "the little fellow," with a sword of the regulation pattern. On Wednesday Col. Gorman was presented with a handsome regulation sword, valued at $125 00, by Major W. J. Cullen. The speech-making on both occasions was to the point.

Ex-Gov. Sibley has donated to the Regiment, through the Colonel, one hundred dollars, which together with some seventy dollars collected at the Fort for the purpose, will be expended for the purchase of instruments for the Regimental Band, the members of which have been engaged and are now at the Fort.

Four good-for-nothing rascals concluded camp life was rather a hard kind of living, and deserted on Monday evening. They were members of Capt. Adams' (Dakota) Company. Col. Gorman sent a squad of men after them with orders to take them dead or alive. They were found in St. Paul, and after some little resistance concluded to come back peaceably. They were alive in every sense of the word, so much so that they appeared to be moving, when perfectly still. What was done with the culprits I have not learned, but rumor has it that they were kicked out of camp, minus the buttons on their coats. "A good riddance of bad rubbish."

The rations furnished the men were of the poorest quality, consisting of beans, dry bread, bull-beef, chicory coffee, turnips and salt. The beans are the most valuable and nutritious article of diet to be found, being boiled for dinner on one day, and on the next such as are not used are made into soup — 17½ beans to a pint—should any soup be left it is strained, the beans picked out, dried, roasted, ground and made into Java coffee for supper. Much complaint was made to the Colonel concerning the rations, and on Wednesday he gave Messrs. Eustis & Lamb, the "grub" contractors, notice that unless an immediate improvement was made in the quality thereof, the contract would be revoked or a Court of Inquiry ordered. The result of this prompt action on the part of our energetic Colonel is, that yesterday and to-day our rations will compare favorably with those of the State Prison convicts at your place, or any other body of hard working men.

The non-commissioned officers of the Guards have not as yet been officially announced, although it is rumored that they are to be as follows:

Orderly Sergeant, Louis Muller; 2d Sergeant, C. M. Lockwood; 3d do, Jacob Marty, Jr.; 4th do, A. A. Capron; 1st Corporal, Adolph L. Reichard; 2d do, Wm. L. Pierson; 3d do, Carlos Clements; 4th do, Z. E. Binns. The Sergeants are well-drilled soldiers, and will do all in their power to enhance the comfort of the men under their charge. The Corporals, after they have learned the drill and become conversant with the duties of their position, will, doubtless, be qualified to teach others all they have learned themselves; while for gentlemanly conduct, calm and dignified language, and aceiable qualities, they will never be a whit behind their superior officers. Corporal ——, it is true, has talked some of getting transferred to some other Company, to compensate him for the loss of the looked-for position of sergeant, but nothing serious is anticipated.

The nativity of the members of the Stillwater Guards is as follows: United States, 47; Switzerland, 14; Sweden, 14; New Brunswick, 4; Canada, 3; England, 3; Ireland 1. Of the 47 born in the United States, New York has 12; Pennsylvania, 11; Maine, 8; Ohio, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Michigan 2; New Jersey, 2; Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut and Wisconsin, one each.

The average age of the members is 26 years and 8 months. The average age of foreigners is 28 years, and that of natives a fraction over 25 years. Twenty are over 18 and under 22, 29 are over 22 and under 26, 16 are over 26 and under 30, 22 are over 30 and under 35, 8 are over 35 and under 40, 5 are over 40 and under 46.

Seventy recruits have arrived here with in the last few days—some of whom have joined the various companies and others have returned home. About 30 members of the Anoka Company, finding they could not be accepted in the 1st Regiment and fearful that a 2nd Regiment would not be called for, joined the Dakota volunteers, and were welcomed with a genuine soldiers' welcome.

The first Regimental parade took place yesterday afternoon, outside the garrison before a large concourse of spectators.—Considering the short time during which the various companies have been drilling and the fact that but a small number had uniforms or muskets, they presented a very creditable appearance. One thing is certain, it would be difficult to find a hardier, better natured, or a *better looking* set of men, anywhere except in the great northwest.

I should have erred had I closed this communication without testifying to the lively and real interest manifested towards the company and individual members by Capt. Bromley, and his dilligent and indefatigable assistants, Lieuts. Downie and Thomas; they are all that could be desired. By the by, Mark says there is some mistake about the *Pioneer* report of *his* sex. He says he "ain't a *she*."—Please inform your readers accordingly and settle the dispute.

The Stillwater boys took the Fort by storm, on Tuesday evening, by making a Zouave ladder and climbing over the north wall into the yard, much to the discomfiture of the four centrys stationed at the gates on that side to prevent any one entering except by permission. The Guards did not care to remain in possession, and after passing the rounds—*evacuated*, on their own terms. (If they hadn't they would in all probability have been driven out.)

Everybody and his wife are loud in their praises of our flag—by all odds the best in the Regiment — while the same good authority asserts that it was very kind in "the patriotic ladies of Stillwater" to give away so many blankets.

The mail is closing and I must close also. RAISINS.

The question is often asked what is a "stand of arms?" Properly speaking, it is a complete set of arms for one soldier, which would include the bayonet musket, and its appurtenances.

The Seventh (New York) Regiment turned out its full force except three, who wished to send substitutes. This was refused, and the three were unanimously expelled.

A Patriotic Voice.

We notice that at a meeting of the people of Aurora, Illinois, Rev. Mr. Powers, a Catholic clergyman made an address. He said, when a boy, upon his native hills in Ireland, he looked forward hopefully to the time when he should look to the Stars and Stripes for protection. [Applause.] He had never advised his countrymen in political affairs, but he would say to Irishmen now, *come up to the rescue of the flag of your adopted country.* [Loud applause.] He hoped to find them in the front rank, fighting nobly for liberty and Union. *Liberty must not die.* [Applause.] He asked that God would pour his blessings upon our people, and bring us to a happy issue of our troubles.

EDITORS IN THE ARMY.—The senior editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Press, Mr. Joseph H. Hawley, has gone to support with his sword the cause he has defended with his pen. He gives his services in the capacity of first lieutenant of rifle company A., first Connecticut regiment. The army is filled with editors and printers. Our former associate editor in Ohio, N. H. Van Vorhes, goes as First Lieutenant of the Ohio State Guard with six of our former compositors to follow where he may lead. In Cincinnati one full company of printers volunteered and is now in the service of the State. Many printing offices have been totally disorganized by the rush of printers for the army.

A Simple Military Salute---The Sumter Affair in a Nutshell.

Major Anderson's responce from the balcony of the Brevoort House, New York, to the salute of the Fifth Regiment and the acclamations of the crowd was a simple military salute. Military men are seldom babblers. They are educated to deeds, not words.

It was the admirable terseness of the Taylor dispatches, during the Monterey campaign, which contributed largely to the enthusiasm that carried "Old Zack" into the Presidency, and we recognize the style of a man of action in the dispatch of Major Anderson to the Secretary of War:

SIR: Having defended Fort Sumter 34 hours, until quarters were entirely burned; main gates destroyed by fire; the gorge wall seriously injured; magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by Gen. Beauregard—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities — and marched out of the fort Sunday P. M., 14th instant, with colors flying, drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

Signed, ROBERT ANDERSON,
Maj. 1st Artillery.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL.—In passing daily about the city, we generally take a glance at the register of this Hotel. Almost everybody worth seeing from abroad can now be found at the old Merchant's. It has become this season the headquarters of business people, politicians and military men from all parts of the country. Of course Col. Belote and Mr. Vebber make their guests just as comfortable as they would be at any other hotel in the Northwest. All who believe in a first class hotel, without the annoyance of exorbitant charges, will stop at the Merchant's.—*St. Paul Press.*

— Every Stillwater or St. Croix man will endorse the above, for they always stop there, and they all have a penchant for just what they always find at the Merchant's. While there, our people know no North, no South — nothing but Col. Belote and Prince Vebber.

Minnesota Wheat Statistics.

Mr. Wheelock, the Commissioner of Statistics for Minnesota, has collected some valuable and interesting facts relative to the products of our State during the past year. The sources of the Commissioner's information are entirely reliable, most of the facts being obtained direct from farmers and threshers. The average wheat crop throughout the entire State was twenty-three bushels. Below we give the average yield of wheat in a number of States in 1859, and that of Minnesota for 1860, showing the decided advantage of our State as a wheat-growing country over all others:

	BUS. PER ACRE.
Minnesota	20
Illinois	11
Iowa	14
Michigan	10
New York	12
Pennsylvania	15

We find that the kinds of wheat sown were generally the Canada Club, Scotch Fife and Rio Grande, but all the other kinds are mentioned in the reports as having been successfully cultivated.

OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG.

BY GEORGE LUNT.

Our Country, right or wrong!
What manly heart can doubt
That thus should swell the patriot's song,
Thus ring the patriot's shout?
Be but the foe arrayed,
And war's wild trumpet blown,
Cold were the heart that hath not made
His country's cause his own!

Where'er that flag unrolled
Woos the saluting breeze,
Streams o'er the plain its starry fold,
Or floats on stormy seas;
All dearest thoughts are there,
All that make life divine—
Home, faith, the brave, the true, the fair,
Cling to the flowing sign!

Oh! is this thought a dream?
No! by the gallant dead
Who sleep by river, lake or stream,
Or deep in ocean's bed;
By every glorious name,
By every sacred song,
By all we know of love or fame,
Our Country, right or wrong!

The Good Bye.

"George—George!"

"Well, what's wanted now?"

The young husband turned back the door knob, and there was impatience in his tone, and annoyance on his brow, as he answered his wife's call.

"Nothing, papa, only baby and I just want to kiss you good bye," and she came toward him, the little graceful, sweet-voiced woman, with her baby in her arms, and held up the small face to his cheek, and the little one crowed, and thrust his dimpled hands, and clutched the short, thick locks triumphantly.

"Oh, baby, you rogue, you'd like to pull a handful of papa's hair, wouldn't you now?" laughed the merchant in a tone so unlike his former one, that you would not have recognized it, and he leaned down and kissed the small fragrant lips over and over.

"Now it's my turn, papa!" and Mrs. Reynolds smoothed away the rumpled hair, and kissed her husband's forehead and as he went out of the house that morning, a new softness and peace had erased the troubled look from the man's face.

And that day it was appointed to George Reynolds to pass through a sharp and fearful temptation.

He was in the midst of a commercial crisis and several of his heaviest debtors had failed that week, and now a payment of ten thousand dollars was due, and there was no way to obtain the money unless—

He held his pen irresolutely in his sinking hand. The veins were swollen into great blue cords on his forehead, and the breath came thick and fast between his hot lips; a few scrawls of that pen, a solitary name at the bottom, and the young merchant could secure the ten thousand dollars, and his business credit would be safe. There was no sort of doubt too, but he could raise the money in a few days, and thus secure himself from all discovery, and the pressing circumstances of the case certainly allowed some limits in financiering.

So whispered the tempter as he walked up and down the soul of George Reynolds, always softening down the word forgery into some false name, which totally changed to his perceptions the moral complection of the deed he was about to commit.

The young merchant's eyes glared all around his office, but there was none to see him then; he dipped his pen with a kind of desperate eagerness into the tall porcelain inkstand, and he drew it along the paper, when suddenly his hand paused, struck by a thought—the memory of his wife's kiss that morning.

He saw her as he saw her last, standing in the door, the baby in her arms, her sweet face full of motherly tenderness and wifely trust, and as she lifted it to him in parting; the tempter passed away before that rush of holier emotion which blurred the man's eyes; he dashed down the pen. "Mary! Mary! you have saved your husband; sink or swim, I will not do this deed; I should blush for shame to meet your eyes and our baby's to-night, if I carried the burning consciousness in my own soul, though no other man ever did or would. Mary, my little wife, you won't know it, but that good-bye kiss of yours this morning, saved your husband from this great sin."

George Reynolds did not sink. It was a hard struggle, but the storm passed by without falling on him as it did on many others, and Mary, his wife, never knew that she had saved her husband from a sin which in her eyes would have been worse than death.

The good which we have done we shall know, "not here, but hereafter," and the best and truest lives are those which strew all the years with the sweet aroma of loving and self-sacrificing deeds.

As the water lilies take root and grow silently amid the slime and mud in low waters, until in the midsummer they open their great creamy vases to the persuasion of the sunshine, and lie in sunny flotillas on the bosom of the streams, the glory and idealization of all flowers, so amid the low lands of life, among its shadows and mists, have we also to sow day by day our small seeds of gentle and generous deeds, not knowing when they take root, or thinking to behold their unfolding into blossoms on the river of time.

O, ye who sigh to set your lives with the arabesques of great and noble deeds, who pant for broader horizons and higher opportunities, God has appointed you a work where you are.

Every day lifts up its white chalice out of the night, which is held down to you through all its solemn, silent footed hours, for those small labors of love whose true significance and relations we shall only understand in eternity.

And in this small daily labor lies much of woman's work, and her sweet home influences fall like the sunshine and the evening dew, upon the characters around her.

She may little comprehend what a silent force of healing, restraining strengthening influence she has, and periods of unrest may fill many hours with shadows which would be illuminated with joy and thanksgiving, if she could only "know as she is known."

But the pictures of all lives are locked up in the eternal galleries, and the angels hold the keys, and when God's voice speaks the word, the doors shall be opened, and when we go in we shall all "behold and understand."

Destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—GREAT EXCITEMENT AND INDIGNATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the Cumberland was about to sail from the Navy Yard, and preparations were made to prevent her.

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard bearing a flag of truce and was conducted to General Talisferro's headquarters at the Atlantic hotel, where a consultation was held which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Commodore Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defence.

This quieted the excitement; but it was ascertained that the Germantown and Merrimac had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the Georgetown was lying had been cut away and allowed to fall midships across her decks, carrying away her main topmast and yards.

It was also perceived that the men were busily engaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c., and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the Pennsylvania, Cumberland and the other vessels. The assurance of the Commodore given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immediate collision. But the continued stirring movements at the yard soon rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macauley to destroy all the buildings and other property there; and it was therefore with not much surprise that, about midnight, after two or three explosions, the light of a serious conflagration was observed at the yard.

This continued to increase, and before daylight the demon work of destruction was extended to the immense shiphouses known as A and B, the former containing the entire frame of the New York, 74, which has been on the stocks unfinished for some thirty-eight years, and also to the long ranges of two story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning material, was set by a southwest wind directly toward the line of vessels opposite the yard, and nearly all these too, were enveloped in the flames.

The scene at this time was grand and terrific beyond description. The roar of the conflagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance—and to this were added occasional discharges from the heavy guns of the old Pennsylvania, a ship of the line, as they became successively heated. These guns, it is asserted, were double shotted and directed at different parts of the yard for the purpose of insuring its complete destruction. This, however, is certain, that if all her guns had been thus prepared and directed, the burnt district could not have been more completely cleared of its appurtenances.

As soon as the torch had been successfully applied to the ship-houses, the Pawnee, which had been kept under steam from the moment of her arrival on Saturday, was put in motion, and taking the Cumberland in tow, retreated down the harbor out of the reach of danger, freighted with a great portion of valuable munitions, &c., from the yard, and the Commodore and other officers who had won for themselves the inglorious distinction of destroying devils in accomplishing such a vandal work. The ships proceeded as far down as the barricades at the narrows, where the Cumberland was left at anchor, and the Pawnee continued on to Fort Monroe.

As far as we could judge from a cursory observation, the property destroyed embraced, beside the ship-houses and contents, the range of buildings on the north line of the yard (except the commodore's and commander's residences, which were unhurt,) the old marine barracks and one or two workshops, the immense lifting shears, the Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Brittain, Columbia, and brig Dolphon—burnt to the water's edge—the sloop Germantown, broken and sunk; the Plymouth, scuttled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable engines and machinery in the Ordnance and other shops, broken up and rendered entirely useless. —*Norfolk Herald, 22d.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Latest mails from Annapolis state that the road is open to Washington. There is no confirmation of a reported attack on Fort Pickens, but rumors continue to receive credence. The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* of Tuesday says dispatches received last night say Pickens was taken by Southern troops, with a loss of 2,500 men.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILLWATER MESSENGER.
A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.
STILLWATER:
Tuesday, - - - - May 7, 1861.

A Motto for the Day.

And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of that institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.

—Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1850.

Vigorous Policy of the Government.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued a proclamation giving those in rebellion against the Government twenty days in which to lay aside their weapons of rebellion and to return to loyalty to the Government. Those twenty days expired yesterday morning at 12 o'clock. In the mean time there has been a quiet, yet a more vigorous and systematic strengthening of the Government than has ever before been witnessed in the civilized world. Within those twenty days, two hundred thousand troops have offered their services, of which more than one one-half are equipped and under marching orders. Everything on the part of the Government indicates a lofty determination to wipe out rebellion and to maintain the laws. It is the only alternative. The Government has the men, the money, and the consciousness of pursuing the part of duty, to back it. It is a terrible alternative, but the blow must fall. Justice, mercy, everything demand the most prompt and decisive action. It will be no child's play, when the federal army begins to move. Gen. Scott, who never yet made a military mistake, will soon begin to develop his plans, so far as action will develop them. It is our opinion that all his former brilliant exploits will pale into insignificance as the plans of the approaching campaign are unfolded. We expect to see the campaign prosecuted even to the Halls of the Montezumas—to every rebel city in the Southern Confederacy. The Capitol is protected, and a fleet and army in the East sufficient to blockade all the Southern ports and lay their cities in ashes. The middle States will defend the border, take possession of Harper's Ferry, keep open for transportation the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Ohio River, and take care of the Union sentiment of Maryland, Western Virginia and Kentucky. The Great Northwest will congregate in the Mississippi valley and control the vast commerce of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys. With such a base of operations, a blockade of the Gulf coast can be maintained, the sea cleared of privateers, and the South cut off from access to Europe for provisions or military stores. While these things are going on, the mighty army concentrated in the Mississippi valley might descend that stream, capturing Memphis and New Orleans, and meeting the naval force at Pensacola, soon plant the stars and stripes over the Capitol of Jeff. Davis at Montgomery.

We expect in a few days to see the unfolding of gigantic enterprizes. These twenty days of grace have been the most eventful, in the maturing of military designs, the world has ever known.

Grave Yard Courage.

The manner resorted to by the Confederate rebel leaders to keep up the courage of their deluded followers, may be inferred from the bogus dispatches published in their papers purporting to come from the North. One dispatch we have seen states that the Massachusetts 7th Regiment, commanded by B. F. Butler, on its passage through Baltimore, was annihilated—100 killed and 800 taken prisoners. Another, which caused great demonstrations, that Gen. Scott had resigned and intended to join the Southern Confederacy — that Lincoln would be compelled by public sentiment to resign — that the Cabinet is divided, and that the whole Northern people are divided in sentiment. Here is a dispatch dated at Pensacola April 19th, which will disclose the system of southern tactics. Comments upon it, here in Minnesota, are quite unnecessary:

"The government at Montgomery is overwhelmed with offers of troops, and the active private secretary of the Secretary of War, Mr. J. J. Hooper, is kept constantly busy writing letters declining the offers! Two companies were offered from Minnesota."

At noon last Wednesday the Star Spangled Banner was raised with great demonstrations of enthusiasm from the Post Office and Custom House at Baltimore by order of the newly appointed officials. It was greeted with tremendous cheers for the Union and the old Flag. The crowd then joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

Western Virginia.

Whatever may be the termination of the present controversy between the Government and the rebels—whether the Government will consent to a separation of the States after the rebels receive a terrible threshing, or whether the South will be forced to remain a part of, and perform her duty to the General Government—the time is not probably far distant when Western Virginia will become a separate and independent State, taking her place with her noble sister States whose soil is not cursed by the foot of a single slave. Eastern and Western Virginia have no interests or sympathy in common, and the present revolution may lead to results which have long been cherished by many of her citizens—a division of the State.

We have before us the Virginia *Star*, published at Morgantown, filled with the proceedings of Union meetings and patriotic arguments against the right or policy of secession. We clip from the proceedings of one of the meetings the following patriotic resolutions. After affirming their attachment to the Union in the strongest possible terms, they proceed—

Resolved, That secession as it is practically exemplified in the so-called Southern Confederacy, is unmitigated treason against the United States, and its leading actors, in the language of one of its prime movers and greatest champion, Wm. L. Yancey, "are *traitors*, and are liable to be treated as such for violating the Constitution and laws of their country."

Resolved, That the idea of seceding from the general Government of the United States, and attaching Virginia (as the outside sentinel) to the so-called Cotton or Gulf State Confederacy, is repulsive, and opposed to every feeling, sentiment and instinct of patriotism, and the sense of this meeting is unalterably opposed to being dragged into the wake of secession by South Carolina, the hot-bed of political heresies and treason.

Resolved, That Western Virginia has patiently submitted to and borne up under the oppressive policy of Eastern Virginia for the last half century, as shown in her course in denying to *us* equal representation and refusing to bear *her* equal share of the burden of taxation, (in uniformly claiming and receiving exemption from equal taxation on her slave property;) That now the measure of Eastern oppression is full and that if, as is claimed by her, *secession* is the only remedy offered by her for all our wrongs, the day is near at hand when Western Virginia will rise up in the majesty of her strength and repudiating her oppressors will dissolve all her civil and political connection with them, and remain firmly under the time honored stars and stripes.

An adjourned meeting was held at Wheeling last Thursday with reference to the state of the country and the action to be taken with reference to the payment of State license. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we desire to be, as we ever have been, true and loyal citizens of the State of Virginia, obedient to her laws and demands which have been made or may be made upon us, in accordance therewith, we at the same time hold ourselves loyal citizens of the United States, and will maintain our allegiance to the same as we have hitherto.

Resolved, That we are willing to pay our license taxes, in accordance with the laws of Virginia, as long as Virginia shall remain one of the United States, but we are not willing to pay any revenue to the present usurped government at Richmond which, without the consent of the people of Virginia, and in violation of the State Constitution, has assumed to absolve us from our allegiance to the United States government and transfer it to the Confederate States.

Resolved, That we recommend the merchants of Wheeling and Ohio county to withhold payment of taxes on their business for the present.

The Government should, and no doubt will protect and encourage the patriotism of Western Virginia.

Minnesota Regiment.

Gov. Ramsey received a dispatch from the War Department Saturday morning directing that six of the Minnesota companies be sent to the Forts to protect our western frontiers — two to Fort Ridgeley, two to Fort Ripley, and two to Fort Abercrombie—the movement to be made as soon as the companies are fully equipped. The four remaining companies are to await further orders. It has not yet been announced which of the companies will be sent to the Forts.

The Montgomery Congress met last Monday. Jeff. Davis delivered a message in which he says that President Lincoln has waged a war against the "Confederation," and that it is necessary to replenish their bankrupt treasury for the defence of the country. He says Vice President Stevens is concluding treaties with Virginia and other border States, uniting their destinies with the Confederacy. He says further that the Executive departments of his Government are in successful operation; but we observe that they still use our Government postage stamps upon all mail matter. Jeff. further says "all we want is to be let alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms." They will be "let alone" severely, after their twenty days of grace has expired.

U. S. Marshal Sands, of Ohio, recently arrested a spy in Cincinnati, who will be tried for treason. The authorities of New York are closely watching traitors in that city. All arms or munitions designed for the south will be seized, and the men shipping them tried for treason.

Army Correspondence.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., May 5th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Officers are apt to get astray at times as well as privates. Last Thursday night our 1st and 3d Sergeants—Messrs. Muller and Marty—were engaged at the Captain's quarters until a late hour on official business. The "tattoo" found them still at work and it was past 10 o'clock when they started for our quarters. Lieut. Thomas endeavored to pass them through the inner line of sentries, but with no effect; the officer of the guard must pass them or they must remain. After a while spent in search of that official, they found him "passed." So far so good, but on nearing their abode they bethought themselves of the picket guard, but concluding that he was a "raw recruit," supposed they could easily pass him. They "caught a Tartar," who "charged bayonet" on them. In vain did they protest against such treatment:—"they were officers of the Stillwater Guard;" "had been belated by pressure of business;" "were going to their own quarters;" "wished to go to sleep;" "would make it all right;" &c. He knew his duty better,—having "learned the ropes" as an old "soger." Dubbin him a "D. O. S. A.," they started back to the inner line but found it as hard to get in as it had been to get out. After waiting awhile until the officer of the guard came along, they got the pass and "went their way rejoicing" humming that popular air "Jordan is a hard road to travel." They finally got to their quarters in safety, having been over an hour in getting from the officers quarters to their own—a distance of about forty rods.

The Winona Guards have received a fatigue dress uniform, made of light grey cloth; short jackets and loose fitting pants—a donation from the ladies of their city. They do not look very well—being almost white.

Sergeant Lockwood is making himself very popular in all quarters. He was Sergeant of the guard last Friday and everybody says he made the best one we have had yet, and "what everybody says must be true."

Geo. Oliver, of Lakeland, is the tallest man in the Company—measuring six feet, three and one half inches. Oscar Van Kuster is the shortest, being only five feet three.

Corporal Binns is talking of getting transferred to the Dakota Company.—Rumor has it that he is to be Orderly Sergeant of that corps.

The various companies have been assigned position in the Regiment as follows: "A," Pioneer Guards; "B," Stillwater Guards; "C," St. Paul Volunteers; "D," Minneapolis Volunteers; "E," St. Anthony Zouaves; "F," Goodhue Volunteers; "G," Faribault Guards; "H," Dakota Volunteers; "I," Wabashaw Volunteers; "K," Winona Volunteers. The result gives general satisfaction—and no grumbling is heard.

Saturday night about 10½ o'clock, the drums beat, the bugles sounded the signal "to arms." All the companies were out in less than 15 minutes, "armed and equipped as the law directs." The Stillwater boys were the first to reach the place of danger, the Pioneers being second. It proved to be a false alarm, and after a short drill the men were marched back to quarters in double quick time.

We don't relish the idea of being sent to the various forts on the frontier, and Lieut. Downie says the Colonel will not let the Stillwater Guards go—it being the "crack corps" of the Regiment.

The sick list is quite small for such a large body of men, and as the rations improve it "becomes smaller by degrees and beautifully less." None of our boys are sick, and all are in good spirits.

RAISINS.

The Bar of New York assembled in the Supreme Court Room on Monday afternoon. The room was densely crowded. Judge Ingraham was chosen to the chair, and Judge Edmonds offered a series of resolutions pledging the support of the Bar in the present peril of freedom. It was determined that if any lawyer enlisted, those who remained behind should take care of his legal business. Subscriptions were immediately taken to aid in carrying on the war, and in about twenty minutes $15,000 was subscribed. In less than an hour the sum was made a round $25,000. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

The firm of Sturgis, Shaw & Co., New York, in behalf of the Enfield Manufacturing Company, contributed, a few days ago, one thousand heavy gray shirts to equip volunteers. Mr. Stern of the same city, manufacturer of military caps, has contributed 5,000 sets of fronts, straps, swells and buttons.

THE WORK OF A FEW DAYS. — Since the President's call for troops Rhode Island called a special session of her Legislature, appropriated half a million of dollars for fitting out troops; has thrown five hundred soldiers into Fort Monroe, Virginia; has sent to Easton, Pa., a splendid battery of light artillery, and she now has a regiment of 1,200 strong, with her Governor at its head, either at Washington or its neighborhood.

This Morning's News.

Dispatches of yesterday state that three Regiments, the sixth Massachusetts, the New York eighth, and one from Annapolis, have taken possession of the Relay House, nine miles west of Baltimore and at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and Washington branch. It is thought the Government will take possession of the road to Baltimore and also west to Wheeling. This looks like taking possession of Harper's Ferry. Some 3000 troops are at Harper's Ferry, and collision is speedily anticipated.

It is said that Gov. Sprague and the Rhode Island troops will soon move Southward.

Messengers from Alexandria report that large numbers of people have fled from the city in view of the contemplated attack by the Federal troops. About 400 rebel troops arrived on Sunday from Richmond, but seeing a Federal fleet coming up the Potomac, they escaped towards Harper's Ferry.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that the President told the Maryland Committee it was not the intention of the Government to retaliate for the attack by Baltimoreans, on northern troops, but it was determined to assert its rights of way through Baltimore at all hazards.

A Baltimore despatch to the *Times* says it is believed that the Railroad to Wheeling will soon be taken possession of. The secession troops only hold the road between Harper's Ferry and Garlinsburg.

The President no doubt issued his proclamation yesterday, announcing the intention of the Government to repossess the federal property seized, but the line worked badly and but little news was received.

From St. Paul we learn that the Pioneer Guards, Stillwater Guards, St. Paul Volunteers and Minneapolis Volunteers will be retained, to await the orders of the War Department. The balance of the Regiment go to the Forts.

Gov. Ramsey left for Washington yesterday.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says Gen. Harney denies any intention of resigning.

Regular trains for the North commence running to-day.

It is reported that Gov. Letcher is about to issue a proclamation forbidding the passage of Southern troops through Virginia.

A man was arrested in Gov. Sprague's quarters as a spy.

A letter from Fort Monroe says there is no danger of an attack; there are 2,000 men in the Fort; they are much annoyed by the fugitive slaves seeking refuge there, but in all cases they are returned. No batteries will be allowed to be constructed on their range.

Gen. Scott will soon change his headquarters to Philadelphia.

Thirty thousand troops are to be concentrated at Washington.

Gen. Bonham is reported as in command of the rebel troops in Virginia.

Lord Lyons denies the report that he has solicited an armistice.

A letter from a member of the Seventh Regiment says that six secessionists were caught on the 27th, and two were shot on the morning of the 28th. Another was to be shot the next morning. Several had been arrested for tearing up the Railroad track.

A private letter from Annapolis says the brig Caledonia has two men hanging from her yard arm — one for smuggling powder and provisions to Charleston; the other for piloting the Seventh Regiment on to the Chesapeake bar, with the intention that the Baltimore secessionists should capture Annapolis before the regiment reached there.

No fortifications on either side of the Potomac or Chesapeake are in the hands of the secessionists.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collectors not to grant leave of absence to employees, and those volunteering must resign or not volunteer.

The Jersey city Coast Guard seized two schooners loaded with 3,800 kegs and 1,160 barrels of powder.

The *Commercial's* special dispatch says that armed vessels have been stationed off Alexandria for the protection of fishermen who have been fired into and fish taken from them.

Major Anderson has arrived at Washington.

The frigates Niagara and Minnesota have been ordered to sail immediately.

It is said that the President will demand the restoration of the Gosport Navy Yard and Harper's Ferry.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have offered Government the use of their rolling stock.

The New York Sixty-ninth Regiment will forthwith be located in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

No commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court.

The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French Government, that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Wm. H. Aspinwall and Cyrus W. Field arrived here to-day.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The steamer Columbia, with the Albany Burgesses Corps, Salem Zouaves, a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, and two twelve-pound howitzers for the Seventh Regiment, sailed this afternoon.

The Post's special correspondent learns on good authority that the secessionists have prepared for a fierce conflict with the federal troops that may attempt to pass through Baltimore.

Gen. Patterson has prepared a flying Railroad battery of artillery for use on the Annapolis and Washington Railroad.

It is reported that all secessionists have been warned to leave Washington.

The City of Washington and Bavaria sailed for Europe this afternoon. No specie.

Capt. Eagle has been ordered to the command of the frigate Cumberland.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina, says that while the writer was absent, a fight with negroes occurred in his town. They burned four dwellings and eight stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity; eight negroes were hung and a dozen more would be hung soon.

MATTERS IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, ILL., May 3.

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of armed men at various points in the South, but it is said they are short of arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been most marked.

CAIRO, May 4.

Gen. Pillow, Gen. Ely and other prominent officers in the Confederate army and a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee troops are at Memphis. Heavy guns are arriving there daily. Col. Prentiss, the commanding officer of this point, just received the following despatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"Gen. Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

Col. Prentiss replied:

"Let him come. He will have to dig his ditch on the right side. I am ready."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., April 4.

An immense county Union meeting was held here to-day. Hon. Frank Pierpont, of Marion county, Geo. M. Porter of Hancock county, late a member of the convention, addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to secession, and favoring a division of the State. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the merchants at their late meeting, opposing secession, and declaring their adherence to the Union. 34 delegates were appointed to a convention of the western counties of Virginia, to be held on the 13th of May. A large Union meeting was held at Clarksburg, Harrison county, yesterday.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, May 4.

The Pony Express from San Francisco on the 24th, arrived to-day. Business is a good deal unsettled by the political news from the East.

The settlers' difficulty in Santa Clara county, California, continues, and 1,700 men are said to be in arms. Armed resistance to the enforcement of the decree of the court, ejecting settlers from Chebalo ranche, will be made. It is unknown what course the Government will pursue.

The Indians are again troublesome in the northern counties, but vigorous and successful efforts are being made against them.

THE UNION IN KENTUCKY.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., May 4.

Maysville gives 820 majority for the Union. The stars and stripes are floating from every building in town.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 4.

A special session of the Legislature has been called, to assemble on the 14th.

The funeral of the soldiers killed at Baltimore took place to-day at Lawrence, with imposing ceremonies.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

DETROIT, May 3.

Capt. Theodore Fink, of the United States Army, late recruiting officer at this station, died of apoplexy this morning. Flags on the shipping, and on public and private buildings, were displayed at half mast in honor of his memory.

PARIS, Ky., May 4.

This precinct gives 375 majority for the Union. Bell's vote in November, 365.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill authorizing the Governor to call into immediate service for one year six Regiments of volunteers for the defence of the State, and an additional appropriation of $500,000 will be made for purchasing arms and placing the State on a complete war footing. About thirty companies of the State requisition are already here in camp, and the balance will be here by Tuesday, making twelve Regiments of Federal and State troops.

COST OF SLAVERY.—The institution of slavery has cost the Government, for purchase of territory, indemnity, interest, wars resulting, &c., the sum of $832,764,938 — and yet the three hundred thousand slave owners are bringing civil war upon the country because they pretend that slavery has not had its rights in the Union! Three-fourths of this sum has been paid by the free States.

The old frigate Constitution came very near falling into the hands of the Secessionists at Annapolis before the New York and Massachusetts troops arrived. She was aground and helpless. A company of Massachustts riflemen were speedily put aboard of her, and when the tide rose the tugs hauled her off. When Gen. Butler asked if any of them could sail the Constitution, fifty-four men stepped from the ranks, one of whom was the son of the man who built her. The good old ship is now safe in New York harbor.

From Cairo and the South.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says about a dozen men, belonging to a Chicago company, refused to take the oath, and left the ranks.

Major General Buckner, Commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia, had a conference with Col. Prentiss, commander of the forces at Cairo.

Great excitement at Paducah, Ky., and companies constantly drilling.

Four pieces of artillery have been received from Nashville.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon the Governor of Illinois for the arms and munitions taken from the steamer Hillman.

The boat has been given to the owners and taken to Paducah

War feeling is high at Nashville. Several companies drilling night and day.

Twenty-four pounders, and a considerable number of troops are stationed at Columbus, Ky. The town is carefully guarded and strangers carefully watched. People feared an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer Julius Smith slipped by Cairo, and landed 450 Colt's rifles at Paducah.

Mr. Donnivan, collector at St. Louis, forwarded his resignation to Washington yesterday.

Galveston dates of the 26th say that active military preparations are going on throughout Texas. Major McCullough's regiments for the frontier have been mustered into service. At San Antonio twenty-five batteries are being erected. At the Galveston Forts, Bliss and Quitman will soon be capable of making effective resistance.

Pensacola advices of the 24th, say that troops are working day and night on the batteries. Two companies just arrived from New Orleans are erecting three gun batteries for the defense of Pensacola.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.— The election yesterday in Marion county to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, resulted in the triumph of Mr. Lipscomb, Union candidate, over Thomas L. Anderson, secessionist, formerly member of Congress, by 146 majority.

G. M. B. Waughs, secessionist, elected in Jackson county, also to fill a vacancy.

ANNAPOLIS, May 1. — 4 P. M. — The steamer Baltic has arrived with the New York Fire Zouaves on board. A great demonstration was made on their landing. The Zouaves were greatly disappointed at not being permitted to visit Baltimore. The Baltic reports all quiet in the bay. Gun boats are cruising up and down constantly.

The following approval of Major Anderson's conduct at Fort Sumter is published:

To Major Anderson, late Commander of Fort Sumter:

I am directed by the President to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the approbation of the Government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there, and tender you and them the thanks of the Government.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The Governor of New York has appointed Hon. John A. Dix commander of the New York volunteers. Gen. Dix is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly Captain of a company of artillery, in which Major Anderson served as Lieutenant. His order, while Secretary of the Treasury, to revenue officers, will be long remembered: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

At Pittsburg, Penn., on the 25th, in the midst of a heavy rain, twenty-five cars left the depot, containing 1,000 splendidly disciplined volunteer troops. They were *en route* for Washington, via Harrisburg. In some instances $50 was offered for a place as a private in one of the accepted companies.

THE GIRLS AT WORK. — The Girard House, Philadelphia, has been converted into a vast tailoring establishment for the manufacture of military uniforms. Hundreds of girls are employed with sewing machines.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } *In Probate Court.*
County of Washington, SS }

In the matter of the estate of James L. Hyatt deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of George W. McMurphy, Administrator of the estate of James L. Hyatt, formerly of the county of St. Croix in the Territory of Wisconsin, deceased, praying that a day may be fixed by this Court for the settlement of his final account as such administrator:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater May 1st 1861. n34-4w.

STATE OF MINNESOTA: } *In Probate Court.*
County of Washington, SS. }

In the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William Willim, executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, deceased, representing that further time is necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and praying that the time allowed to him for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of May 1861.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater April 29th 1861. n34-4t.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Senator Wilkinson returned from Washington on Friday, and is now stopping in St. Paul.

Rev. Mr. Bull. — We are requested to announce that Rev. Mr. Bull, of Aurora, Ill., will commence ministerial labors in the Myrtle street church next Sabbath, May 12th. We believe the reverend gentleman has in view a permanant location in this city.

Capt. D. M. White, formerly of the Stillwater Guards of this city, has been elected Captain of the Hudson City Guards. The company has been accepted by Gov. Randall, and is now awaiting orders to go into the reserve Wisconsin regiment.

Excursion to the Fort. — Last Saturday the Northern Belle conveyed a large party of ladies and gentlemen of St. Paul to Fort Snelling. Of course the soldiers were gratified, and the entire regiment turned out for dress parade.

Prominent in the ranks of the new military company organized last Friday evening, we noticed Judge McMillan, Rev. Mr. Eggleston, Senator McKusick, and many others of our prominent citizens—including every profession and calling. We expect to see the ranks swelled tonight to a full company.

The St. Paul *Press* and the Mankato *Independent* have been designated as the two papers of our State in which the Government laws will be published, commencing with the next (extra) session of Congress.

Resigned.— Earle S. Goodrich, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and editor of the *Pioneer*, has resigned his position on the committee. He assigns as a reason, that while the Government is in danger, all sparty names and distinctions should be buried — that at this time men should be patriots not partisans.

Volunteers Wanted. — Col. D. A. Robertson, of St. Paul, was at Denver City at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter. He started for home immediately, and he is now calling for troops from all portions of the State to fill up his (23d) Regiment, to continue in the service during the continuance of the war.

Dr. A. Muller. — We should have stated in our last, but accidentally omitted it, that Dr. Muller, one of our most successful practitioners, offers his professional services to the families of our volunteer soldiers, during the continuance of the war, free of charge. Such a course is magnanimous and will be appreciated by our entire community.

Native Minnesotians.—There are but two native Minnesotians in the regiment at Fort Snelling—sons of Anson Northrup, formerly of this city. A son of Rev. Mr. Boutwell of this city, a native of our State, is in the Wisconsin regiment, having volunteered while attending school at River Falls. There are very few natives of our State of sufficient age for admission into the army.

Death of Mr. F. O. J. Smith. — In the hurry of making up our last week's paper, we neglected to announce the death of Mr. F. O. J. Smith, at St. Paul, some two weeks since. Mr. Smith left our city about one year since, and after spending some time in the law office of a brother in Tennessee, entered the office of Hon. J. B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, to complete his legal studies. Mr. Smith was a young man of fine intellectual promise and of generous impulses. He is universally lamented by a large circle of friends in this city. Mr. Smith was a son of Judge Smith, of Portland, and was about 26 years of age.

Resigned.—At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners last Monday, Hon. J. W. Furber resigned his position as Chairman of the Board, and John McKusick, Esq. was appointed to fill the vacancy. This step was taken in order that a resident at the county seat might be made Chairman to facilitate business particularly connected with the disbursement of the volunteer army fund. Mr. Furber has made an efficient Chairman, but his residence being some twenty miles distant would have subjected him to much inconvenience in the performance of the duties of the position during the next few months.

A Second Regiment Tendered.

Gov. Ramsey was the first to formally tender the Government military aid.—Within eight days from the issue of the President's proclamation, our regiment was full and mustered into service. Last Friday Governor Ramsey tendered a second Minnesota regiment. If needed, a second regiment can be raised within three days' time. While our people are eager for the termination of the contest, we trust a second regiment from our State will not be deemed necessary. Two thousand men taken from the industrial classes of our population would be seriously felt by our State. We want these men to raise wheat and corn for the less productive sections of the country. Yet, if a second regiment is deemed necessary, or even desirable, a single flash over the wires will place it at the service of the Government in a few days' time.

Major Morris, recently in command at Fort Ridgley in this State, is now in command at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. The Fort is within 2½ miles of the Camden Railroad station and commands the business portion of the city and the shipping.

Look out for Thieves.—Our citizens should guard their property with more than ordinary care at this time. Miserable scoundrels will take advantage of the war excitement to commit their depredations. On Friday a fellow was committed from Afton for breaking into the house of Mr. Thomas, stealing a watch and other articles. A few days since a light-fingered scamp made application for a few days' board at Mr. Upstill's boarding house on Second street, paying a week's board in advance. Within a day or two all of the trunks of the boarders were broken open and a watch and other valuables abstracted. Deterred by the threats of a rope and a limb, the fellow ownedup and conducted the victims to the place where the property was secreted. After receiving a severe drubbing the man broke away from his captors and escaped the punishment he so richly merited. There is no doubt in the minds of many but there is a gang of these desperadoes prowling about. Every citizen should prepare for giving them a warm reception.

Protection of the Families of Soldiers.

We neglected to state in our last, that the Commissioners of Washington county, in obedience to a desire expressed by a large meeting of the citizens of the county, met last Monday and appropriated one thousand dollars for the present necessities of the families of our volunteer soldiers. An appropriation of five thousand dollars was recommended by the people, and should necessity require that amount, the appropriation will no doubt be made.

Special volunteer army scrip will be issued, made payable by the Treasurer of the county on the first day of February 1863, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum. This will keep the scrip up at par, as the interest is fair and security ample. The first appropriation, we are glad to learn, will probably all be taken by a few patriotic citizens, so that for the present all disbursements will be made in cash.

The several county Commissioners are constituted disbursing agents for their respective districts, and the pledges given our soldiers will be sacredly fulfilled.—Hon. John McKusick, Commissioner for this (Stillwater) district, will have the heaviest burden on his shoulders, as the great body of the volunteers belong in this city. He has entered upon his duties with vigor—having fully systematized his plan of operations—and will faithfully execute the trust. The other Commissioners, though having lighter duties, will perform them with equal promptness and fidelity.

Stillwater Guards.

We have been furnished with a corrected list of the officers and men of this Company since being mustered into service, which we give below for the gratification of our citizens:

Captain— C. A. Bromley.
1st Lieutenant—Mark W. Downie.
2d Lieutenant—Minor T. Thomas.
1st Sergeant—Louis Muller.
2d do C. M. Lockwood.
3d do Jacob Marty, Jr.
4th do A. A. Capron.
1st Corporal,— Adolph L. Reichiard.
2d do Wm. L. Pierson
3d do Carlos Clement.
4th do Z. E. Binns.

Privates — J. B. Stevens, H. C. Van Vorhes, John Goundry, A. Hausner, J. S. May, G. C. McNeil, J. S. Goff, B. Carr, S. Bloomer, A. Caplazi, Martin Henry, P. McLaughlin, Thos. Brown, J. Smith, S. Nickerson, J. Marty, Sen., J. Seibert, N. Hebenstreit, Wm. Kelly, A. Dittmer, E. Wells, J. Haskell, D. Lord, R. Roberts, F. Hamman, H. S. Seaman, I. Harvey, —Olson, C. I. Dotts, F. Steirneman, P. Rothlisberger, J. Durose, J. N. Darms, Wm. Caffrey, Chas. Barney, J. W. Meyers, M. Lowrey, G. Oliver, C. H. Goff, C. Andrews, G. Arnold, L. Snow, A. Eppenberger, J. Olden, F. Lindal, J. Thelender, F. Bands, S. Johnson, P. Hall, O. Thompson, J. Cleary, O. Van Kuster, J. P. Schoenbeck, H. Krone, E. Herrin, E. B. Robinson, R. Blanchard, J. Walsh, C. Tanner, G. L. Forbes, Wm May, O. L. Cornman, A. Marty, E. Nystedt, A. Peterson, G. L. Grandstrand, John Anderson, L. Leroux, J. M. Darms, Wm. Durich, G. Hooker, P. Fallahee, A. P. Quist, M. Erhart, Wm. Schroder, H. F. French, D. Buswell, Wm. Morgan, R. N. Pray, N. Forman, D. Stewart, H. Jones, E. Groff, T. Klaizi, S. Johnson, F. Steinaaker, E. A. Stevens, B. Rowell.

The Stillwater Union Corps.

The tap of the drum on Thursday evening, was the signal in accordance with previous announcement, for the meeting of our citizens at Armory Hall for the purpose of organizing a home guard.—The hall was soon filled with the crowd. On motion, W. H. Burt, Esq. was chosen chairman of the meeting, and S. S. Murdock, Secretary. On motion of Judge S. J. R. McMillan, a committee of three, with D. Bronson, Jr., chairman, was chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws for the company, to report at the next meeting. S. J. R. McMillan and W. H. Burt were chosen as the other members of the committee. After a lively drill of an hour, the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening, April 4th, at the same place. On Saturday evening the meeting was called to order by the chairman, and the committee reported a constitution and by-laws for the government of the company, which were adopted — the name of the company to be, "The Stillwater Union Corps"—the officers to consist of a Chairman, Secretary, an Executive Committee of three, and a Drill Master; these officers to constitute a Board of Directors.

W. H. Burt, Esq., was unanimously chosen chairman, S. S. Murdock, Secretary, John S. Proctor, chairman, S. J. R. McMillan and John McKusick as executive committee; Sergeant D. Bronson, Jr., Drill Master.

Forty-six persons at once came forward and signed the roll, and paid the initiation fee, and many of them their dues in advance. All appeared "in good condition," and not one but that expressed himself "military by inclination," and anxious to enter the ranks for a "drill," and become "military by practice," and "join in the grand expedition." After a hearty drill, the company adjourned to their next regular meeting on Tuesday evening next, the 7th inst. Success to the Stillwater Union Corps. * * *

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER!

MARINE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
LOGS,
LUMBER,
AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Including and embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Hams, Fish, Salt, Riging, Teas, Coffee, Crackers, Dried fruit, Preserved Peaches, Pears, Pine-apple, Strawberries, Spices, Raisins, Candy, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Alchohol, Burning Fluid, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment
OF
STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of
Domestic sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue Drills, Denims, Flannels, Ticking, Ginghams, Delains, Shawls, Gloves, Hose, Hoods, Rigolettes, Belts, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

Is the Largest and Best we have ever before offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthen Glass & Queensware, Window shades, Wall paper, Blank books and stationery, Farming tools, Plows, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Shovels, Grain cradles, Scythes & Snath's, COOKING STOVES & stove pipe, Carpets, Mackinaw blankets and Horse blankets, Shoe-packs, Buck gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received from Chicago and St. Louis a very fine and large assortment of goods which we shall sell at prices that defy competition. We will not be undersold in Northern Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay. Having recently connected with our establishment a

BOOT & SHOE SHOP

With experienced and competent workmen, we trust we shall be able to furnish our customers with everything in this line to their advantage and satisfaction.

☞ Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter, eggs, cranberries, hides & furs taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market prices paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. D. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

1,000 Bushels of Corn wanted in exchange for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange for goods.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.
Nov. 16, 1860—n10-3m

PUTNAM HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MIN.,
E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.
FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of Boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of Summer Resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the Celebrated Falls of St Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers.—Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

☞ Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.
Aug. 6, 1860—47-tf

DENTIST

DR. DEMONTREVILLE has returned to the city, bringing with him all the various appliances for the manufacture of every description of Artificial teeth—particularly the latest improvements of Vulcanite Base, India Rubber, Amber, Gutta Purcha, Aluminum, Platanized silver, Virgin silver and Gold as mountings for Artificial teeth. His facilities now are such as will permit him to perform every operation on the teeth for their preservation, extraction, or supplying Artificial substitutes, on such low terms as to be within the reach of all who desire his services.

Dr. DeM. may be found daily at his office, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Stillwater, April 16th, 1861.—31 tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT the bills of the *St.* Croix Valley Bank and Rockwell & Co's Bank, Elkhorn, Wis., and furnish gold or exchange at current rates for the same.

DARLING & SCHEFFER.
32 D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

NOTICE,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respectfully inform the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLMAN.
Stillwater, March 2, 1861. n25-tf

CAMPHENE,
A very large suply at a low figure,
CARLI BROS.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday evening.
LEVY & DANIELS.

LINSEED OIL.
A very large suply, cheap at
CARLI BROS.

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1856, and remaining unpaid March 7th, 1857, and were advertised March 7th, 1857, and were offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1857, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unredeemed lands sold for taxes within the time specified therefor in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore, and in accordance with Sec. 83 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, from and after the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1861, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

In whose name Assessed.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Tax.	Charges.	Interest.	Total.	By whom bid in and to whom certificates of sale were assigned.
Ahl John N	Stillwater	pt 10	28					3 80	85	4 90	9 30	Washington Co.
[illegible]												

Name and Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Tax.	Charges.	Interest.	Total.	By whom bid in.
[illegible]									
" se qr ne qr n hf se									
" qr & nw qr	25	do	do	360					do
" se qr	26	do	do	160					do
" lots 2 & 3	6	26	21	40:25	45 79	1 75	54 19	99 98	do
Babcock S A lot 5	35	27	22	38:50					Borup & Oakes. Wash. county.
" " 1	1	26	do	15:35	3 01	95	4 51	8 47	do
Clark Thos lt 4 & nw qr nw qr	5	do	21	63:25					do
" " 1	6	do	do	47	6 23	1 05	8 29	15 57	do
Dana N J F nw qr	31	27	do	139:60	9 63	85	11 94	22 42	do
Ford Joseph sw qr se qr	25	do	22	40	2 24	85	3 63	6 82	do
Hudson John lt 1	4	26	21	22:60					do
" lt 1 2 3	5	do	do	98:35					do
" ne qr ne qr	do	do	do	40	2 24	1 25	3 97	7 46	do
Huganin James A nw qr nw qr	13	27	22	40	2 24	85	3 55	6 61	do
" ne qr nw qr	do	do	do	40	2 24	85	3 52	6 61	do
Knight Deb S e hf & sw qr se qr	20	do	21	120	6 72	95	8 74	16 41	do
McKenty Henry n hf se qr	19	do	do	80					do
" s hf ne qr	20	do	do	80					do
" sw qr se qr	do	do	do	40					do
" n hf	28	do	do	320					do
" se qr se qr	31	do	do	40					do
" w hf ne q nw q se q	do	do	do	120					do
" ne qr sw qr	do	do	do	40					do
" s hf sw qr	32	do	do	80					do
" ne qr nw qr nw qr ne qr	5	26	do	80	34 42	1 85	41 34	77 61	do
McCormack Rachael lots 7 8	33	27	do	87:12	4 87	95	6 63	12 46	do
Irwine J R ne qr se qr	31	do	do	40					do
" nw qr sw qr	32	do	do	40	4 48	95	6 19	11 62	do
Oliver & Tavernier ne qr nw qr									
nw qr ne qr w hf nw qr & lt 2 3 4	33	do	do	283					do
" se qr	29	do	do	160					do
" s hf se qr	30	do	do	80	29 32	1 55	35 19	66 06	do
Palmer Doe sw qr sw qr	19	do	do	40	2 24	85	3 63	6 82	do
Stone Edward lts 2 3 4 5 6	4	26	do	155:28	8 74	1 25	11 38	21 39	do
Tavernier & Oliver s hf	28	27	21	320	17 92	85	21 39	40 16	do
Wills Chas S lt 2	23	do	22	20.65					do
" lt 3	26	do	do	31:30	2 91	95	4 40	8 26	do
School District No. 1, Town 30, Range 21.									
Bunker I A n hf se qr & se qr se qr	11	30	21	120	4 80	95	6 55	12 30	do
Breslem J W sw qr	13	do	do	160	6 40	85	8 26	15 51	do
Creves Adolphus lt 7	7	do	do	54	3 16	85	4 45	8 46	do
Holman Elias W w hf nw qr	23	31	do	80	3 20	85	4 61	8 66	do
Merril H A se qr ne qr	31	do	20						do
" sw qr sw qr	32	do	do	80	3 20	95	4 73	8 88	do
[illegible]									

Stillwater, February [illegible], 1861. [illegible], County Treasurer.

NEW DRUG HOUSE!!

JOS. S. CARLI, ... J. W. CARLI.

CARLI BROS.

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF STILLWATER and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just received and are now opening, at their store

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK,

The largest and most complete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
GLASS WARE,
FANCY ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Ever brought into this market. All of which we have purchased at prices that will enable us to

Sell Lower

Than any other house in this city, and as low as any in the State.

All articles we sell, and particularly Medicines, we will guarantee fresh and free from any adulteration whatever.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries

And Fancy Articles being large and varied, it is impossible to mention all of them. We have ample sample cases,

AND IT WILL AFFORD US PLEASURE to exhibit the various styles.

Cash System.

We have adopted the cash system, and no goods will by sold unless for cash.

Stillwater, August 13th, 1859—v3-48-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid by that certain mortgage executed by Michael Eagan and Onaur Eagan, his wife, as mortgagors, to Reuben Cole as mortgagee, dated the nineteenth day of March, 1857, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock A. M., in book 'C' of mortgages, on pages 294 and 295. The amount of money by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid, is two hundred ninety-two 9-100 dollars, ($292 09) and no proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained therein, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the lands and premises embraced and described in said mortgage, to wit: The north-west quarter of section number seven, -7- in township number thirty-two -32- north of range number twenty, -20- west, containing one hundred seventy-seven and 81-100 acres, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washington county, in the city of Stillwater, on the 8th day of May 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REUBEN COLE, *Mortgagee.*
L. R. CORNMAN, *Attorney for Mortgagee.*
Dated at Stillwater, March 18th 1861.—28-7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the first Judicial District, in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed by said Court, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in an action in said Court pending, wherein Isaac Staples is plaintiff, and Thomas Sinclair is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of four hundred eleven 95-100 ($411.95) dollars, and one dollar increased costs, with interest. I have, on this 20th day of March, A. D. 1861, levied upon the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Thomas Sinclair, the defendant in said execution, had in and to the same, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, or any time thereafter, the same situate, lying and being in the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, and designated as follows, to wit:—All those parts of lots number five (5) and six, (6) of block number fifteen, (15) of the town (now city) of Stillwater, according to the plat and survey made by Harvey Wilson, now of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Washington, Minnesota, bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the south-east corner of said lot six (6) and running thence westerly on the south line of said lot six, (6) one hundred feet to Mulberry street; thence northerly at right angles to said last line across said lots six (6) and five, (5) seventy-five (75) feet; thence easterly at right angles with said line and parallel with the first mentioned line, one hundred feet to Third street; thence along the east line of said lots five (5) and six (6) on Third street seventy-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the dwelling house and appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash, the above described real property and the interest which the said defendant, Thomas Sinclair, had in and to the same on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, or at any time since, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the said execution, together with interest and the costs and expenses of sale.

GRANVILLE M. STICKNEY, Sheriff.
W. H. BURT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated, April 2d, 1861-7t-29

MORTGAGE SALE.—Mortgagor, Henry M. Crandall. Residence of Mortgagor, Washington county, Minnesota.—Mortgagee, John B. Taft.—Residence of Mortgagee, Washington county, Minnesota.—Date of Mortgage, May 10th, 1856; Mortgage recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, May 10th, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., in book 'B' of Mortgages, pages 536, 537 & 538. Description of mortgaged premises: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Washington county, in the Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The south half of the north-east quarter of section eleven, (11) town thirty, [30] north of range twenty-one west; and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section eleven, [11] in town thirty, -30- north of range twenty-one -21- west; Mortgage given to secure the payment of a promissory note executed by the said Henry M. Crandall to the said John B. Taft, bearing date, May 10th, 1856, for one hundred and sixty -$160- dollars, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per month from date until paid. The amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, is three hundred and forty one dollars, ($341.) Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Postoffice in Stillwater, Washington county, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, 1861, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, and the proceeds of said sale will be applied to the payment of the amount then due upon the said mortgage debt, together with costs and expenses allowed by law.

JOHN. B. TAFT, Mortgagee.
J. H. SOULE, Att'y for Mortgagee.
Dated at Greenfield in the county of Washington, March the 25th, A. D. 1861.—29-7w.

Wanted, 5,000 Hides,

FOR which we will pay the highest market price in cash. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, executed by Charles E. Upstill and Honorah Upstill, his wife, of the county of Washington in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, as Mortgagors, and delivered to Redfield Proctor, then of the county of Meeker, Territory of Minnesota, now of Proctorsville State of Vermont, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington aforesaid on the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 633 and 634, and was given to secure the payment of five hundred dollars and interest, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said Charles E. Upstill.—There is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and seventy one and 83-100 dollars, and no suit or other proceedings at law have been had or instituted for the collection of said amount or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Washington, in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, and the west half of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. ten, (10) township No. thirty, [30] north of range No. twenty, (20) west, containing one hundred acres according to Government survey, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at his office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Mortgagee.*
WM. M. MCCLURE, *Attorney for Mortgagee.*
Dated this 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.—31-7

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed, acknowledged and delivered by John D Ludden, of Chisago county, Minnesota, to Marshall & Co., (a firm doing business at the date of said mortgage under that name and style, composed of William R. Marshall, Joseph M. Marshall and Nathaniel P. Langford,) of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, Minnesota, on the 4th day of September, 1856, at five and a half o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 83, 84 and 85; whereby the said John D. Ludden did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Marshall & Co., their heirs and assigns forever, all those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the said county of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the south west quarter and west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, and the east half of the north west quarter, the west half and south east quarter of of north east quarter, the north half of south east quarter, and the north east quarter of south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-one north, and range nineteen west, containing 480 acres.

Also, lot five of section eighteen containing twenty-nine 90-100 acres, the south half of south west quarter, and lot number seven containing fifty 70-100 acres, in section thirty, and west half of north east quarter, and east half and north west quarter of north west quarter of of section thirty-one in township thirty-two north, and range nineteen west, containing three hundred and sixty-four 8-100 acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section twenty-five, in township thirty-two north, and range twenty west, containing forty acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section one, and north east quarter of north east quarter of section twelve, in township thirty-one north, and range twenty west, containing eighty acres,—amounting in the aggregate to nine hundred and sixty-four and 8-100 acres of land, according to the United States Government survey, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the terms and conditions of a certain promissory note, executed and delivered by said John D. Ludden to said Marshall & Co, dated at St. Paul, Minn., August 1st, 1856, payable one year after date to the order of said Marshall & Co., for said sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for value received, payable at the banking house of Marshall & Co., with interest at the rate of five per cent per month after maturity until paid.

Which said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to be paid were afterwards and on the third day of July A. D. 1858, by an assignment in writing dated and acknowledged on that day, duly assigned by said Marshall & Co., to Thaddeus R. Fletcher, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1858, at one o'clock P. M., in Book "D" of Mortgages on pages 362 and 363.

And there is now claimed to be due and is actually due upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and fifteen cents ($2613.15) with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the seventh day of April, A. D. 1859, amounting at the date of this notice to the sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty-one cents ($2986;61).

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at the front door of the court house in Stillwater, in said county, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1861, at twelve o'clock at noon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage together with the costs of such sale, so far as the proceeds of said sale will satisfy the same.

THADDEUS R. FLETCHER, Assignee.
H. HALE, Atty for Assignee.
St. Paul, April 22, A. D. 1861.—n32-7w.

SADDLERY
—AND—
HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLE AND HARNESS

business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate customers.

M. B. SMITH.
Nov. 30, 1860—n30-tf

WHITE LEAD,
Collier Co., pure,
Grover " "
Pacific, " N. Y. "
For sale at unprecedented low prices at
CARLI BROS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. BIXBY desires to inform the Ladies of Stillwater and vicinity that she has resumed the millinery business, and has just received a choice selection of the very latest styles of Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c., which she will sell at the very lowest prices.

April 22, 1861. n32

MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES.
Best imported brands. CARLI BROS.

MISSING
ISSUE
OR
PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

Date: May 14, 1861

x missing

___ damaged

Date of 1st request: _____

Date of 2nd request: _____

___ Publisher unable to furnish issue.

To June 18, 1861.

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1861. NUMBER 36.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Is furnished to subscribers for TWO DOLLARS per year if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.
OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - - May 18, 1861.

The News.

Thursday's telegraphic news says that Col. Washington, in connection with the Virginia secessionists, after extorting from the women of the United States $200,000 for the Mt. Vernon estate, has lain violent hands upon the grave of WASHINGTON and removed his sarcophagus to some other portion of Virginia.—We can hardly credit such a monstrosity: yet a man who would speculate upon the bones of the Father of his Country as this Col. Washington has done, is ripe for almost any outrage. If this report should prove true, it is good for one hundred thousand additional troops for the war—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt — not a *defensive* war, but a war that will ride over the entire rebel States with the vengeance of a tornado.

Winans will be sent to Annapolis for trial. A spy has been captured in Baltimore conveying despatches to Gen. Lee.

Matters are quiet in Baltimore, and Massachusetts and New York troops walk the streets with entire safety. Five regiments will be ready to march from Maryland next week. Like the dying thief the rebels of Maryland begin to inquire—"what shall we do to be saved?"

Secret emmissaries have been laying trains to blow up public buildings in Washington and other points, and an effort has been made to poison the regiments in Gen. Butler's command by selling flour with strychnine in it.

Another collision has taken place in St. Louis, but the Government troops had full control of the city.

GLORIOUS BAY STATE. — The future historians of these times will find no parallel for the promptness of the sixth Massachusetts regiment save in the Massachusetts minute men of '76. Glorious "Old Put," who left his plow in the field at the news from Lexington, has an imitator in the Marblehead captain, who left the steaming carcas of a hog that had just been drawn from the scalding tub, and throwing down his knife, gave no other word of parting than—"Dum the hog!" Another captain, informed of Gov. Andrews' call by telegraph at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th of April, had his company on Boston Common in three hours— a distance of forty miles.

ON FURLOUGH.— Since the enlistment of the Stillwater company for three years, or during the war, a large number of the officers and privates have been at home on furlough to arrange business and visit with friends previous to receiving orders to march. They have each been most kindly received. Thus far there has been but little sickness and all the members are now in good health.

PRESENTATION TO COL. GORMAN.—The friends of Col. Gorman, of St. Paul, presented him with a fine chestnut colored horse last Tuesday, worth. $250. The presentation was made through Major Cullen. It was a fine present and worthily bestowed.

Leaving the South.

Every upward bound boat brings scores of men and families, leaving the south to seek more congenial homes in the free North. They are fleeing from the infected districts as men would flee from a fatal miasma. We have seen scores of them in this city, and scores of others will follow as fast as they can escape from their prison-houses — the Confederate army — into which thousands of northerners have been impressed. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa will reap a harvest of these honorable refugees.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE FIGHT. — One of the volunteers of the sixth (Mass.) regiment, in describing the scene at Baltimore, relates the following: "One fellow was leaning out of a window three or four stories high, firing a revolver and throwing bricks; a soldier of the Stoneham company, spotted him, fired, and down he came to the sidewalk, shot dead."

THE PAN HANDLE. — A report from Western Virginia says that the Virginians in the Pan-handle will fight the tyrants of the tide water to the last. They have, in defiance of Letcher and Wise, enrolled 2600 men for the Government. Rather than yield, they demand readmission into the Union as a separate State.

Over 22,000 soldiers have already volunteered in New York City.

Army Correspondence.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
May 12th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—The all-absorbing topic at the Fort for the last few days has been the talked-of re-enlistment of the First Minnesota Regiment for the period of "three years or during the war." Many and various are the opinions expressed and conjectures raised in reference to the subject. The most prevalent opinion, however, is that it would have been better to have served out the three months' enlistment, and then if thought advisable again enlist. Certain it is that the First Minnesota would not desert "our dearly beloved Uncle" in the hour of need. The probability of being sent to the various forts in this State throws a damper on the project, so far as a large number is concerned, who would readily re-enlist could they be sure of a glimpse at the elephant. As it is one-half, perhaps two-thirds will "go it blind." The Regimental staff and most of the commissioned officers are keen to go. With the privates it is not so unanimous—the feeling being to wait and see whether orders for re-enlistment arrive, (when they arrive they wish to know it), and then each man act for himself.

Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the well-known whistle of the H. S. Allen was heard, and the Stillwater Guard, with their splendid flag before them, accompanied by the Regimental band and the Colonel's staff marched down to the landing to receive the Stillwater folks supposed to be on board. It is the first time on record where Company B has marched in double quick time to common time music—So anxious were they to see their friends. As the Allen came up cheer upon cheer was given by the Guard and returned with a will by their many friends on board. The hour had arrived for Regimental drill, and but little time was allotted to welcoming on either side. Our friends came ashore — each one with a basket or pail containing—well we could not see, they were all covered up; but we could give a "right smart" guess. We proceeded up the hill to the parade ground, feeling oh. so happy, while our friends and a delegation from our ranks carried the baskets to our quarters. After a long drill — it did seem long — we broke ranks, and then such a time — well you ought to have been there. At our quarters temporary tables were made and then the baskets and pails were opened, and found to contain chickens, hams, milk, cakes, pies—but what is the use of detail when I say, everything under the sun. Maybe we didn't have a good meal — the rations had decidedly improved—and what made it better was, it was prepared for us by the loved ones at home and distributed by the same fair hands. But the collation was nothing when compared to the feast we had in gazing at and talking with "the girls we left behind us," and the only regret was that there were not more present. After a while very pleasantly spent, they announced that they must go home. In vain did we protest, and urge them to remain until the morrow — the folks at home "would think something had happened"—go they must, and go they did, promising to visit us again. We, as in duty bound, escorted them to the boat, and after a few moments spent in leave-taking, the Allen steamed up and started amid the huzzas, not alone of Company B, but of the whole garrison, "leaving us to our thoughts." But one wish pervades all parties, and that is that the people of Stillwater may ever "flourish like a green bay tree."

By the by, one lady brought a lot of "raisins" and presented them to a stiff-necked young man whom she supposed to be your correspondent. She was much in error, and although I longed for the raisins which were justly mine, I dared not interfere in the matter—who knows but it may have been "a trick of the enemy."

To-day the Regiment was drawn up in hollow square inside the garrison, when a very instructive and impressive sermon was delivered by Bishop Whipple. I am happy to state that among a thousand men, listening for the first time to a sermon in a fort, in time of war, nothing occurred to mar the solemnity of the occasion.

Among other articles received per steamer H. S. Allen was a fine large cake for the Printers' Fraternity, presented by a lady of your city, and a large box of A No. 1 chewing tobacco for "our boys" from yourself. Ample justice was done to both.

Saturday last a young bull calf was presented to the Pioneer Guards by Theodore Borup Esq., of St. Paul. Orderly King received it on behalf of the P. G's, in some appropriate remarks. The calf is the cause of considerable fun and no little merriment in camp.

A large number of visitors were present to-day at drill and preaching, among whom were many from Stillwater.

Col. Gorman said yesterday afternoon that he had just been appointed recruiting officer. He understands the duties of his new position.

MAY 13, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—Last evening, about 6½ o'clock, the Stillwater Guards were drawn up in line, and all who were ready and willing to enlist for three years or during the war, were directed to step forward three paces. Out of about 80 present 62 stepped forward, and it is expected that when the absentees return, enough will volunteer to form a new company out of the old ranks. The beer had long since disappeared, no signs of it were visible, and all enlisted in their sober senses without undue excitement. The charge of 'cowardice' has been retracted, and is heard no more. So far we have the largest list in the garrison, and we mean to keep it so.

A large number from the other companies are endeavoring to get transferred to our company for the three years campaign. Actions speak louder than words.

Why do not the ladies send us a bag of woolen rags, that we may have something to clean our equipments with? "A word to the wise," &c.

The Regiment has been accepted for three years service, Col. Gorman having received a dispatch from the Secretary of War last evening, saying: "Your Regiment is accepted. Fill up." Stillwater takes the lead. RAISINS.

There is a North.

This expression has recently acquired a depth of meaning, far transcending any political significance. For several years many Northern citizens have followed the channel of the Mississippi, and transferred their industry and skill to the Southern States. In the "reign of terror" now prevailing in that section, this class are seeking the free States by thousands. The steamers from Memphis and St. Louis are crowded to suffocation. Nor do the refugees tarry in the border States. They pursue the Upper Mississippi far beyond the scenes of probable strife. Our Minnesota exchanges are filled with announcements of such arrivals. Within a few days, every citizen has had some personal communication with individuals who welcome the security which here prevails, and which they have reached with great sacrifices.

By the exile of this class of population the South will be a great loser — the Northwest an equal gainer. Hitherto the north star has been the guide of a very different class of fugitives; but this last exodus will be far more disastrous to the communities which prove themselves unworthy of so invaluable a population. France, long ago, ejected a numerous body of skillful operatives in a paroxysm of religious intolerance; transferring, with their removal to England, the future manufacturing ascendancy of the latter kingdom. A similar aggrandizement of the Upper Mississippi States, at the expense of the rebellious communities on its lower channel, is likely to be the result of current events.

"There is a North!" will be the cry of deliverance to thousands of the Southern people. We are in the midst of a social and industrial revolution, as well as political.—*Press.*

The Slaughter at Fort Moultrie

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We are permitted by the recipient, a citizen of this place, to make the following extract from a letter from a relative of his living near Charleston — a gentleman, as we are assured, and as other portions of his letter show, of wealth and position in that State. It discloses some facts in regard to the slaughter at Fort Moultrie that have not hitherto been published on such undoubted authority. The lamentation of a family over its dead members is a proof that cannot be questioned. We may premise here that the bodies of the young men alluded to in the letter were obtained by a peremptory demand of the writer, whose position entitled him to such consideration:

NEAR CHARLESTON, April 26, 1861.

"DEAR ——:
* * * * * * *

You can not for a moment even imagine the effects of secession on us. The best I can say of it is that it will be a lasting heritage to all coming generations even if it were done with now; but I shudder at the future. Many of your friends and acquaintances were killed at Sumter, among them John and William (your cousins). Many more of them are now starting North, but you will not blame them, as it is not a matter of choice what a man will do here, and a few more fights would depopulate this State. Yet were we only permitted to decently inter, or even see, but a small number out of over one thousand killed here; and what can we expect or hope for those who now go North? Well may you say that we have a reign of terror."

Mr. Douglas on the War.

The prompt support given to the Government by Mr. Douglas is worthy of all commendation. He addressed the Legislature at Springfield upon the present dangers, concluding as follows:

I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war and to effect a union and reconciliation with our brethren of the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle. Bloody—calamitous, I fear it will be. May we so conduct it if a collision must come, that we may stand justified in the eyes of Him who knows our hearts, and will judge our every act. We must not yield to resentments, nor to the spirit of vengeance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition. I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumph over my own countrymen. There is no path of ambition open for me in a divided country, after having so long served a united and glorious country. Hence, whatever we may do, must be the result of duty, of conviction; of patriotic duty —the duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self-government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart — with a grief that I have never before experienced, that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, and our children, and our God, to protect this government and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may. [Tremendous applause.]

The Sentiment of the South---Impressions of a Traveler.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian of the revolution, has just returned from a trip through the south-western slave States, and communicates to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* some interesting particulars of the condition of public and private sentiment in those States. From all that he has observed he says:

"My conclusions are that, underlying the secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union, silently praying for deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. It needs only to be informed and assured to become fearfully energetic. Thorougly unfetter its limbs by the strong arm of Federal power, it will become speedily omnipotent in crushing the eggs of selfish rebellion, out of which are hatched the foul serpents of disunion. Let the Government give that assurance by quick, powerful, and effective action, and convey the truth to a deceived people, at the mouth of the cannon if necessary, and all will be well soon. Yet the Government has a foe to meet not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents, and furnished with many resources. It is now, with them, a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self-sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders, they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not to be surpassed. In a good cause they make puissant cohorts. Let the Government and the northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict."

GOT THE CHRONICS. — The Richmond *Examiner* has got the chronics. The editor don't know, perhaps, that the northern soldiery is made up of the flower of the land—of sturdy and intelligent mechanics and farmers, of Judges, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, U. S. Senators and members of Congress — in fact, of the intelligence and bravery of every calling of life. Hear the fellow bray:

The North has no officers to command or drill the cowardly motley crew of starving foreigners and operatives that it proposes to send South to fill ditches, and as food for cannon, because it has no room or means in its penitentiaries and poor houses to receive or sustain them. The regular troops of the Union, since the resignation of the Southerners, are deficient in officers, and who are to drill the 75,000 sheep?

If we except Benedict Arnold, there never was a Northern man who was fitted to command, if you would give him a chance to run. Like cowardly boys when pent up on ship-board without chance of escape, they gather courage from despair, and fight desperately. But with ninety-nine Northern men in a hundred, on all occasions, duty, honor, patriotism, has ever been considered, and will ever be considered, a mere matter of profit and loss. Since the days of Washington they have ever deemed that course of conduct by which most money is made and least risk incurred, the most virtuous and honorable.

They will not come to Washington, they cannot be hand cuffed and driven to Washington, if we only precede them and let them see that they will have to fight for glory, and not for spoils and plunder. Once satisfy them that there is no money to be made, no plunder to be gotten by invading the South, and no power on earth can lash and kick them south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"In Dixie land we'll take our stand," soon enough for you, Mr. Examiner.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee!
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue!
When borne by the red, white and blue!
When borne by the red, white and blue!
When borne by the red, white and blue!
The banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue!

When war raged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm;
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her!
The boast of the red, white and blue!
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim;
May the wreaths they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim;
May the service united ne'er sever,
But hold to their colors so true—
The army and navy forever!
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue!
Three cheers for, &c.

Little Annie.

It was drawing toward the close of a sultry day in August, as I sat alone in my little school-room. For six hours I had been seeking to check the active, restless spirits of my scholars, and to persuade them quietly and diligently to study their appointed lessons, but every child seemed to me an example of perpetual motion. At four o'clock, weary, discouraged, and I regret to add, fretful and impatient, I had dismissed them, and all but one had returned home. I was trying to divert my thoughts from school by writing to an absent friend, when gentle footsteps echoed upon the bare floor, and the miller's only daughter, little four years' old Annie, stood beside me.

"I'se brought oo a ittle pink fower, teacher," she said softly, "is oo most ready to do home?"

I was just describing a pic-nick that I had recently attended, and vexed at the interruption, I caught the flower impatiently in my hand, but the stinging sensation that followed showed me that she had innocently brought me a thistle-blow. Still more irritated by the pain, I said angrily, "What did you bring that thistle in here to trouble me for? You need not wait for me any longer, I guess I can find my way home alone," and I resumed my writing. In a moment I looked up, and she had gone. Half an hour had expired, and my letter was completed. Laying aside my writing materials, I returned to my boarding place. I noticed that it was very still at the grist-mill as I passed, and a little farther on I missed the pleasant face of Annie's mother at the window where she usually sat sewing. When I reached home, I entered my room and threw myself discontentedly into the rocking-chair. I tried to persuade myself that the cause of my unhappiness was the heated and depressing atmosphere, or those patience-trying children, anything, in fact, but my own guilty self.

Soon there was a low knock at the door, and Mrs. Gordon entered. "Have you heard the news?" she asked. Then in a few brief words she told me how Annie had informed the rest, when school was dismissed, that she should wait for me; but at length getting tired, as they supposed—"You know," said Mrs. Gordon softly, "that children have not as much patience as those who are older"—she had started for home alone. What happened they could not tell, for Annie's father was alone in the back part of the mill, but suddenly he heard a scream, and sprang to the spot. A board carelessly left loose, was slipped one side, and through the opening he saw Annie struggling in the dark waters. Almost frantic, he seized an iron hook, but the great wheel moved round, and in a few moments steadier hands than his drew the little crushed and mangled form out of the foaming waters. Tenderly and carefully they bore her home, but just as they entered the gate, a beautiful smile came over her parted lips, and she ceased to breathe.

I listened with almost breathless eagerness till the sad story was finished, and teen a deep shudder crept over me, and leaning my head on my hands, I sobbed aloud. If I could only have taken back those angry words! but it was *too late*. There were tears in the eyes of my little girls, as they came to meet me the next morning, and they said in soft, subdued voices, as their small hands clasped mine, "Annie is dead." They little knew what a fearful retribution for my sin those three words brought upon me, for only God and my own heart bore witness against me.

At noon I yielded to their pleading that I would take them with me to see their little playmate. She was lying in her crib, with the sunny curls parted back from her fair, open brow. Her lips were wreathed with a smile, so gentle and peaceful that it seemed as if angels had kissed her, and left the reflection of their happiness there. How often I had seen her in her childish slumbers with the same look of innocence resting on her face. There was only the little white shroud, and the unyielding clasp of the tiny hands, to prove that the gentle voice which asked me if I were ready to go home, was hushed forever.

Something of the anguish that I felt must have shown itself upon my face, for the bereaved father grasped my hand warmly as he said, "I knew you would sympathize with us in the loss of our darling, for she loved you dearly. You have been very kind to her this summer; God bless you for it!" and tears that did honor to a father's love moistened his cheeks. Oh! if he had only known it all, and reproached me, I could have borne it, but this kindness was too much, and bitterly repenting my hasty words I turned away.

I cannot tell you of the funeral, when clad in white we followed her to her long home, for my eyes are blinded with tears. But I would that I might lead you to the little green grave, with only "Little Annie" on the small white stone, and there in sight of the little brown school-room and the old grist-mill, tell you the sad story of the little one who sleeps there, and the lesson it has taught me which I never can forget.

"O'er wayward childhood wouldst thou bear firm rule,
And sun thee in the light of happy faces,
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must be thy graces,
And in thine own heart let them first keep school."

—*Congregationalist.*

The Mystery of Editing.

The world at large do not understand the mystery of a newspaper; and as in a watch, the hands that are seen are but the passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen, so in a newspaper, the most worthy cause of its prospering is often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefit which a paper derives from the enterprise, vigilance and watchful care of the publisher? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies. We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer who raised the materials thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But the cook of vegetables, meats and pastries, has a paradisical office in comparison with the editor! Before him pass in review all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents — to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the newspaper department. He passes in review each week every section of his country through the newspaper lens—he looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and following the sun, he searches all over the world for material.

It will require but one second's time for the readers to take in what two hours' research produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. His hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sterness that resists sentimental obituaries; that gives your poets a twig on which to set and sing their first lays.

The power behind the throne, in newspapers, as in higher places, is sometimes as important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last chance at an article, and who sends it forth in glory or humility. In short, as the health depends upon good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon the vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Generals Needed at Home.

In a time of war like the present, the field of battle is not the only sphere in which good generalship is needed. The *harvest field*, when a great army has been withdrawn from the industrial pursuits of the country, is not less important than the battle-field. While recruits are still being called for, we commend the following truthful remarks by the N. Y. Independent to the attention of our agricultural friends. We can get along for a time without the manufacture of lumber and a thousand fabrics which we look upon almost as necessaries, but we must have food. Dont neglect wheat and corn.—Plant one or ten additional acres, for it will all be needed; while agricultural productions will be made still more remunerative in consequence of the war. The *Independent* says:

There is one class of labor of equal importance with the carrying on of the war, which ought not to be lost sight of in the rush so general to arms, in the West.—The culture of the land must not be neglected — must not be diminished, but ought to be increased, as the increase of consumption will be great for all breadstuffs and provisions. We hear of some parties leaving their farms altogether to take part in the war. A short harvest would be a much direr calamity than war; and to insure a good harvest, the labor on the farm must not be suspended, and the breadth of cultivation should be rather increased than otherwise. Prices are very remunerative at present for grain, and an increased culture would be the natural consequence of good prices. But this may be interfered with by a supposed paramount necessity to fight. The great body of farmers are the great commissariat of the army and people.—Good and extended cultivation will produce the hay and the corn— the food for cattle and swine, which are in turn the food of man, on which and on the cereals we have to depend to carry on warlike and peaceful pursuits alike.

The men engaged in the hard task of raising food are therefore as well employed as those filling the ranks. Trade and commerce and manufactures can spare their hundreds and thousands of men for fighting— for all these branches of industry are rendered dull; but agriculture can hardly spare a single man.

The Ohio State *Journal* says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the President's proclamation. 31,000 are assured would be accepted.

On the night of the 5th, nine steamboats were burned opposite New Orleans. Loss $125,000.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - - May 21, 1861.

This Morning's News.

After three days of anxiety, we are again in telegraphic communication with the east. We condense the news of this morning. Everything indicates that the Government is preparing, and is about ready, to strike a powerful blow — and the first blow will fall upon Virginia.—Thank God for that. Let it be so effectual that it will be felt throughout the land.

The Massachusetts fifth and eighth regiments received orders at Washington on Sunday to prepare for instant start.

A battery of eleven guns on Aquia Creek has been discovered; also extensive earth works near the mouth.

A person direct from Richmond who saw Gov. Letcher night before last, reports the Governor to be very much frightened, and to have said he hoped and believed there would no fighting.

Dispatches to the *World* say by Wednesday it is believed that 10,000 of our soldiers will be encamped on Arlington Heights. Secretary Cameron declined to except the four Maryland regiments offered by Gov. Hicks simply for the defense of that State. This has entirely the tenor of the Secretary's explanation, and if Marylanders enlist they must enter the general service.

A letter received at Washington yesterday from the editor of a Memphis paper, formerly a resident of Washington, states that provisions are very scarce in that city. All business is ruined and that soldiers are not coming forward as rapidly as was anticipated.

It is understood Gen. Mansfield will take command of 25,000 volunteers and 25,000 regulars, to be advanced into Virginia from Washington.

The forces that will be detailed to take Harper's Ferry will probably be commanded by Brigadier General Reeder.

Gen. Patterson and staff, including Senator Sherman, are to receive verbal instructions concerning proposed movements of troops from Southern Pennsylvania upon Virginia.

Some 250,000 men are enlisted.

The War Department contemplates establishing shortly two large cantonments—one at Gettysburg, Pa., and the other in the neighborhood of New York. The force that will be collected in these camps will probably be 15,000 to 20,000 men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest proficiency and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburg will no doubt be employed at the right moment for an instant movement that it may not be proper at this time to disclose.

That at Staten Island is meant to be directed against various points of seaboard bounding rebel States.

Orders are issued to get ready at the earliest moment a fleet of steam transports that will rendezvous on adjoining waters, so that in a few hours, when the signal is given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designed.

Government yesterday received advices from London which offered satisfactory indications of the line of policy which will be pursued by the British government towards seceded States. The Administration entertains a firm conviction that its course in crushing out rebellion will be fully sustained in England.

On Sunday night a government coast guard steamer got ashore at the mouth of the Potomac. She was attacked by an armed propeller from Richmond, and after a brisk contest the rebels were beaten off.

Two government soldiers were killed and five wounded. An armed steamer has gone in pursuit.

Late advices from Charleston say they are erecting batteries on the coast near that city, of rifled cannon, to beat off the blockading fleet.

A collision at Harper's Ferry is regarded as certain this week,

Nothing special from St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, May 19. — One thousand additional Minnie muskets were received by Virginia troops from North Carolina. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating battery at Charleston, have been erected at the point of rocks. A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday says that he passed 15,000 troops on the railroad in Tennessee last week, who were en route for Virginia, fully armed.

The Union vote in Kentucky is strong.

Judge Douglas is dangerously sick of typhoid fever. Great fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The steam frigate Minnesota is the flag ship of Commodore Stringham, for the Southern blockade, and will take position near the mouth of the Mississippi river. Is not that a pleasant coincidence?—The vessel called from the source of the Mississippi guarding its mouth.

Late from Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Wednesday, May 15th.

The sensation of to-day is decidedly the visit of a party of twenty-five gentlemen, all Union men from Tennessee, who made an excursion to this city by the river, taking boat at Dresden. They were headed by the gallant and loyal Hon. Emerson Etheridge. Their purpose is to see the camp here and test its feeling, to carry back a report to the noble Union men of Tennessee.

They come from a State where just now rebellion is rampant, but where, nevertheless, a band of loyal hearted men are putting forth gigantic exertions to roll back the tide of treason, and save old Tennessee from dishonor. They speak cheeringly, too, of the prospect, but are not blind to the dangers that threaten them.

A few nights since Mr. Etheridge went to Memphis to fill an appointment to make a Union speech. About forty of his friends, however, knowing the mad frenzy of the community, induced him to relinquish his design, and they gave him their armed presence as a body guard until he was safely out of Memphis. This is all that saved him from outrage, if not from death.

A day or two later, on his way to speak at Paris, Ky., he narrowly escaped falling into the hands of 400 furious secessionists, thirsting for his life.

These distinguished Tennesseeans were appropriately received with marked courtesy by Col. Oglesby, in temporary command of this post.

From Mr. Etheridge I learn that Andy Johnson, T. A. R. Nelson, Maynard, and others, are bravely and devotedly canvassing for the Union. He says Bell is misunderstood, and that he is doing good service for the Union cause. These brave and loyal men, in the face of these difficulties, claim to be able to see light ahead, and that old Tennessee will, by the voice of her people, again take her place in the ranks of the loyal States. Mr. Etheridge and his party were the lions of Cairo to-day.

Mississippi River War News.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.

A letter which we find in a Nashville paper confirms the statement recently made about cutting the levees on the river below. It is dated at Carson's Landing, Miss., May 5, and says:

"We are all in trouble here. The enemy has made an attack on our levee above this place. Three of the Black Republican rascals have been sunk in the river, and others have been shot at.—More of them will meet the same fate. The levee is lined with armed men night and day."

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Saturday, has the following item: "The Rosa Douglas arrived from Arkansas river yesterday with a large detachment of Arkansas troops for Mound City.

The Threatened Attack of the Mob on the St. Louis Democrat Office.

Last Friday night while the mob were gathered in St. Louis, listening to mob orators, cries were raised, such as "To the *Democrat* office," "Down with the *Democrat*," "Down with the *Anzeiger* office," "To hell with the Black Republicans."

The *Democrat* proprietors and compositors prepared for them, and about nine o'clock a detachment of police, numbering about twenty-five, under lead of Chief McDonough, made their appearance, and took their position before the door.

Chief McDonough drew the men in line, and gave them very brief and emphatic instructions—ordering them to fire promptly upon the mob should it make an attack. He then left them in command of a sergeant. In less than an hour the mob were heard coming, and soon were in sight, pouring down Locust street, yelling and hooting like a set of infuriated devils, waving a secession flag in front, and threatening the office with complete destruction. The police, with muskets, about twelve of them, were instantly ordered in line across the street, and were just numerous enough to take up the space between the curb-stones on either side.

The body of the mob then made a halt at the intersection of Second street, but some twenty or thirty of the leaders rushed down towards the police and discharged a volley of stones at them, howling at the time like wild beasts. The sergeant of the police here gave the order to charge, and with astonished alacrity and good order, the men cleared the street, and drove the mob back to Second street. Here they held it in bay with bayonets presented and guns cocked. To attempt to describe the fury manifested by the mob at the moment would be folly.

They waved their flag over the police and blackguarded them in the grossest manner, but the men stood calmly and firmly to their posts until further reinforced from the police office. In the midst of their fury, J. Richard Barrett, appeared on the scene and addressed the crowd in a very judicious speech. His arguments, enforced by the spectacle of the glistening bayonets of the police, finally induced the mob to retire, though in leaving they gave parting cheers for Jeff. Davis and parting damns for the Black Republicans, the *Democrat* office and the Dutch.

The Government will, as rapidly as possible, remove the troops now quartered in the public buildings to encampments within reach of the Departments, and where they will be signaled, if required. The plan of these encampments contemplates the environment of the city, in a circuit of about six to eight miles. There is a necessity for the immediate removal of the troops from the public buildings, in order to prepare for the assembling of Congress on the 4th of July.

The Postmaster General at Montgomery gave notice by proclamation that he will be ready to commence the mail service on the first of June.

Important from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday,, May 14.

General Butler's *coup d' etat* is not so much relished by some people in Baltimore, of course as it would be, but for the unfortunate circumstance that occurred to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

There is no expression to-day, even, that any person could take exception to. I never saw Baltimore more quiet or peaceably inclined.

Gen. Butler's proclamation was scattered in extras from the *Clipper* office by thousands. Everybody on the streets and in the hotels seemed to have it. It has been the subject of discussion ever since it was issued. The assurance contained in it that the troops were not in their midst to interrupt the business of the city, but to protect the people, preserve the peace and sustain the laws, seems to give general satisfaction. Shortly after its contents became known, Gen. Butler, accompanied by Colonels Clemence and Parker, and three officers detailed from Major Cook's battery, all mounted, appeared in the streets, proceeding to the Gilmore House, where the General and staff dined. Before the General had finished his dinner, a company detailed from the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Capt. Follansbee, appeared in front of the hotel to escort Gen. Butler and staff back to his quarters. The people flocked in to see the distinguished military strangers, and looked on with respect, some smiling, others looked grum, but others frequently cheering them as they passed. About twilight, two trains of wagons proceeded, under escort of the police and Gen. Butler's military, from the city to the latter's head quarters on Federal Hill, containing arms that had been seized by Gen. Butler's forces. One train numbered thirty-one wagons, and the other six wagons.

The arms seized to-day by the Government at a warehouse on Gay street, comprised 2,200 muskets and 4,000 pikes. The latter were manufactured by Ross Winans for the city.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held to-night in the eastern section of the city, and it is estimated that 7,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Henry May, Hon. Wm. Price and others.

The Maryland Guards stripped their armory during last night of all the arms contained therein; some six hundred Minnie muskets have been secreted in some unknown place. It is understood that the arms were furnished by the Government over and above the regular quota of the State, and therefore are the property of the Government.

BALTIMORE, May 16.

The New York and Massachusets troops withdrew from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of their battery with them, and returned to the Relay House.

RICHMOND, April 25, 3. P. M.

To Gov. Pickens:

We are fellow citizens once more by an ordinance passed this day. Virginia has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States.

JOHN TYLER.

This is the same John Tyler who, a few weeks ago, presided over a sore-headed "Peace Convention" in Washington, endeavoring to fix up a "compromise" by which the rebels might continue their robbery against the Government. When the prospect for plunder ceased his patriotism caved.

WHAT A COMIC STATE OF THINGS AT MONTGOMERY—A Capitol without a Capital. A President without a precedent. A Secretary of the Treasury without any Treasury. A Secretary of the Navy without any Navy. A Secretary of the Interior without any Interior. A Secretary of Foreign Affairs without any foreign affairs. A Postmaster General without any post office. A Judiciary without any judgment; and in fine, an Administration without head or tail.

A HAPPY SUICIDE.—The Richmond *Examiner*, in view of the unanimity of sentiment in the North in general, and the 23,000 volunteers in New York in particular, waxeth exceeding wroth, and declares that "New York is a suicide."—A happy suicide, is New York. She will have a glorious resurrection in due time.

From representations made to the Post Office Department, it is probable that nearly all if not the entire river mail service will be officially discontinued in the course of a few days, in the Secession States.

In St. Louis on the 16th, a detachment of United States troops, under the direction of Gen. Harney, took quiet possession of Camp Spring, Hyde Park, and the heights near the reservoir.

None of the managers of the Mount Vernon Society, residing at Washington, have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of Washington, beyond what has been published in the newspapers. They reasonably presume that if the facts were as reported, those in charge of that place would before this have informed them.

The Louisville Journal of the 13th says, on the authority of a dispatch from New Orleans, that the banks of New Orleans suspended specie payment on Saturday, May 11th.

The women and children of the garrison at Fortress Monroe have been transported to New York.

Wm. G. Coffin, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in place of Rector, who has left for the west with important instructions for several Indian tribes.

Army Correspondence.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., May 17th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:— On the afternoon of Tuesday last Company B marched to the Colonel's Head-Quarters, but for what purpose they knew not until the arrival of Capt. Nelson, when it became apparent that the so-called muster by "Colonel Willis A. Gorman, Commanding," was a mere ruse and that they were now about to be "mustered in" in reality "for three years or during the war."

This muster differed from the one a few weeks since insomuch that no swearing was done, it being stated that where a man re-enlists his oath is *lengthened* by his own consent. The roll was called and those answering "aye" were checked for "three years, or during the war" and —that was all. I will send you a list of officers and privates, when the full complement is obtained.

Wednesday morning Companies A, B, C, D and E were marched to St. Paul, a distance of from 8 to 10 miles through a drizzling sleet, a good part of the way on the double-quick run. There we went through the principal streets to the Capitol, where Acting Governer Donnelly was saluted, when we marched to the City Hall to partake of a collation prepared by the citizens on one hour's notice. From the City Hall we went on a "double quick trot" down to the levee and embarked on the steamer Pembina, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Colonel by the agents at that place, and in less than an hour we were at our quarters.

Shortly after we were called out for active service, it being reported that Capt. Acker's company were about to resist the arrest of some few of their number for being 'drunk and disorderly,' and speaking in a disrespectful manner to and of their superior officers. They, however, thought "discretion the better part of valor," and graciously allowed them to be taken "prisoners of war."—During the capture the Sergeant of the Guard received a bayonet wound in the hand, inflicted by one of the prisoners. Those arrestd —a half dozen— were put in the guard house and there remain at the hour of writing.

Yesterday a delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Cottage Grove, Afton and vicinity, visited us in wagons, carriages, buggies, and on horse-back. Towards noon a temporary table was constructed in our quarters, and hid from our sight by 2¾ cords, "be the same more or less," of everything that farmers' wives know how to prepare in the eating line — and what they dont know ain't worth knowing—taken from the aforesaid wagons, etc. Before eating, a very appropriate speech—appropriate because it invited us to "eat, drink and be merry" — was made by Mr. Ebenezer Ayers, which was responded to by Lieut. Thomas and Col. Gorman. (The Colonel is a good soldier but "our man" beat him at speechifying.) The afternoon was spent very pleasantly by ourselves and our guests — or more properly our friends and their guests—and after a special Regimental drill, ordered by the Colonel as a favor towards Company B, they started home, being escorted by us to the ferry. As they started *some* cheering took place, and any amount of kissing done by the young ladies and the volunteers from their locality. The boys from Stillwater didn't have a show—but they got lots of smiles.

Rumor was afloat last Sunday that we were going to Washington; Monday, to Western Virginia; Tuesday, to the frontier forts; Wednesday, to Cairo; and yesterday and to-day the report is that we are all going *below*. Your readers can believe any, all or none of these reports, just as they deem proper.

About half a dozen three months men have been discharged in some of the companies. It is stated that they are to be discharged as fast as the three years' recruits arrive. Most of the men here consider it to be a trick to get men to enlist, and think those now in the ranks who fail to re-enlist will be sent to the forts.

An Artillery section is to be formed to go with this Regiment, and for that purpose about a dozen Artillerists, who have served in the regular army, are wanted; the remainder will be those who have had more or less practice, selected from the various companies here.

First Lieutenant Mark W. Downie—the "Daughter of the Regiment"—was to-day appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and of course "he will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

A splendid looking horse, chestnut color, 17½ hands high, was presented to Col. Gorman last Monday. The Colonel when on this horse, is the "observed of all observers;" (he is anyhow, except when "Mary" is around.)

One of our members—a married man—received a letter on Tuesday from one of the county Commissioners stating that all married men re-enlisting, must do so on their own responsibility, as the county of Washington would not support their families. He is going in, and says he will run the risk but what, should his family need assistance, the people will, if the Commissioners won't. See to it, ye Washingtonians, that his confidence is not misplaced.

I had forgotten to state that on our visit to St. Paul our handsome-looking and good-natured Lieut. Thomas acted as Adjutant. He is getting to be liked more and more each succeeding day.—"Actions speak louder than words."—Minor never gives his promise to a private but he makes it good if it lies in his power.

I have been informed, on undoubted authority, that one of the Lieutenants in this Regiment has seen fit to characterize some of the statements made by me in a former communication as "d——d lies." Justice to myself compels me to state that nought but truth have I uttered therein, and the gentleman knew it or ought to have known it when he made the remark. I shall handy no epithets with him—in such a contest I should utterly fail—but leave him to his thoughts, believing that "an evil conscience haunts a guilty mind." RAISINS.

Arrest of a Traitor.

It is to be hoped that the arrest of Winans of Baltimore, for treason, indicates what is to be the policy of the Government. Winans is very wealthy and has expended a large amount of money in advancing the cause of the traitors. His money or his personal influence ought not to be permitted to save his neck. A few hempen examples upon such men would exert a healthy influence upon the public mind in secession communities. Dean Swift makes the proper prescription, and one that will be dealt out more copiously than quinine and calomel in the ague districts of Lousiana:

Two beams standant,
One beam crossant;
One rope pendant,
A scoundrel at the end on't.

Improvement in Tone.

A few weeks ago—about the time the President's call for 75,000 troops was read in the Confederate Cabinet meeting and received with "bursts of laughter"—the southern journals expressed the utmost contempt for northern people, denouncing them as cowards, poltroons, mercenary tape-measurers, sneaks and the like — exhausting the entire vocabulary of fish-market expletives.

Their tone is changing, and it is perhaps an improvement in literature if not in morals. We are now greeted by Richmond and Charleston journals with such complimentary epithets as ferocious tigers, murderers, barbarians, Sepoys, fiends, savages, blood-thirsty hounds, cut-throats, catamounts, &c., &. The change of tone indicates something.

The War Department, on the 15th, accepted fourteen more regiments, fully organized and equipped, from New York City. Orders were immediately sent to despatch them to Washington without delay. These fourteen regiments will be in addition to the quota of New York under first and second calls, making an aggregate of forty-two regiments from the Empire State.

BAH!—The Nashville *American* says:

"The hireling horde of Lincolnites who invaded Baltimore, fired with special pleasure, it appears, on non-combattants and women and children."

—If such were the case, it was a most remarkable interposition of Divine Providence that directed the balls of the Massachusetts boys to the hearts of the ring-leaders alone of the mob. Louder on the "non-combatants," Mr. *American!*

At Dr. Chapin's church in New York last Sunday, the congregation was agreeably surprised to find a handsome American flag gracefully looped up around the pulpit.

A. T. STEWART (the merchant prince of New York,) besides his immense loan to the Government, has sent out a large number of his clerks as soldiers in the army. Their pay is to go on during their absence, and their situations to be given them on their return.

Pennsylvania has now accepted in all the services of some *forty-one thousand* volunteers. Ohio has eighty-one thousand offered, Illinois seventy-five thousand, it is said, and all the other Northern States in the same proportion. So many have gone from the agricultural districts, that there is serious danger of a less breadth of corn and potatoes, and oats being raised this year than usual, when it is certain that the prices must be higher.

THE PROVOCATION.—It is asserted by the St. Louis *Democrat*, that not only rocks, brickbats and other missiles were hurled at the United States troops after the surrender of camp Jackson, but pistols were discharged by the mob, killing one soldier and wounding an officer, before the order to fire was given.

"LADY DAVIS."—The statement thro' the press that the wife of Jeff. Davis is the daughter of the late President Zachary Taylor, is untrue. The first wife of Davis was Gen. Taylor's daughter—a right noble woman—but she has been dead many years. The present Mrs. Davis is the daughter of a prominent citizen of New Orleans, but originally from Philadelphia. Several of Mrs. Davis' relatives in Philadelphia belong to the volunteers of that city.

Cottage Grove.

A large party of farmers of Cottage Grove, with their families, made a most pleasant and timely visit to the Washington county troops at Fort Snelling a few days since. They did not neglect to load their wagons with poultry, pies and all the fruits of that rich farming community. The visit was a source of much pleasure to soldiers and guests.

St. Paul Seminary.

MR. EDITOR:— Permit me through your paper again to call the attention of the people of Stillwater to the St. Paul Female Seminary, under the care of Rev. J. G. RIEILDAFFER.

The Spring examination of this school transpired on the 19th ult. This examination was highly satisfactory to the large audience present.

The promptness of the scholars, and their familiarity with the various branches on which they were examined, manifested great faithfulness on the part of both teachers and scholars. We regretted that more of the friends and patrons of the school were not present from Stillwater, and think they would have been highly gratified, as we most assuredly were, with the progress of the young ladies of our town.

The first graduate of the School, Miss Carrie Nichols of St. Paul, received her diploma on that occasion. And we feel assured that, if this young lady is to be a fair specimen of the graduates of this school, the best heritage parents can leave their daughters is a diploma from the Saint Paul Female Seminary. On the evening after the examination, a most bountiful supper was served up by the ladies of St. Paul, the proceeds of which, amounting to about $80 00, have since been expended in philosophical and astronomical apparatus, physiological charts, maps, &c., all which are now on hand and are ready for use.

The next term of the School commences on Tuesday, 21st inst. J. C. C.

Stillwater, May 17th, 1861.

Department of the Ohio.

A new military department has been created, under the style of the Military Department of the Ohio, taking from the old department the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Major General McClellan, of Ohio, has been placed in this command with his head quarters at Cincinnati. Major McClellan is a young but accomplished officer, having received a thorough education at West Point, since which time he has been in the Government service and passed through the Mexican war with great credit. This arrangement will facilitate military movements very much, and will no doubt result in marked benefit to the Government.

AMIABLE. — The Mobile Advertiser, like most of the secessionists, is becoming bilious. A leaden pill instead of blue mass, to be followed with sulphur and charcoal instead of a seidlitz powder, would no doubt aid its digestion. It says:

"Most of the 7th Regiment are tolerably decent sort of men for Lincolnites, but hardly worthy the honor of being slaughtered by the gentlemen whom we have sent to do it."

—The old 7th is good enough for any two regiments of traitors, under any and all circumstances.

WHAT THURLOW WEED WRITES FROM WASHINGTON. — The Albany Evening Journal of May 11, contains a short but interesting letter from Thurlow Weed, its Senior Editor, who writes thus from Washington:

"I am not at liberty to say much of what is doing or to be done, by the Administration or by Gen. Scott. Let the people however, rest assured, that the UNION will be preserved, and that the Government will vindicate the supremacy of the laws.

"Gen. Scott, though feeble in body, is vigorous in mind. In very truth "the flesh is weak, but the spirit is strong."—What a tre sure to the country! How precious his life! I listen to his clear, comprehensive, enlightened, practical views with wonder and admiration. He is intending to invest the other Veteran General with an important command.

"I have reason to believe that Gov. Banks will be invited to take a military position. Gen. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, will be tendered the command of a Brigade."

There is no probability that the Great Eastern will be purchased by the Government. It is hardly probable that she will be chartered. She is not fitted for any service the Government now has in hand.

Dr. Wallace, of Illinois, has been appointed a Paymaster in the army.

The legislature of Massachusetts has passed bills appropriating three millions for State military, and seven millions as a Government loan.

GOING TO. — "Going to do it" never made a fortune, built a house, or won a name. "Going to do it," has been the bane of more people than would fill the census of a dozen New Yorks. The man who is always saying 'going to do it,' rarely if ever, does it. The only thing he does is to go out of the world without doing it. If he has a task which must be done, he at once announces, with a deal of boasting, and a great waste of words, time and breath, that he is "going to do it," and while he is thus "going to do it," somebody else who is not suspected of "going to do it," does it, and reaps the reward.

A Motto for the Day.

And now, Sir, coming from a Slave State, as I do, owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of that institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.

—Henry Clay's Speech in the Senate, Jan. 29, 1850.

Speaking of errors of the press, Mr. Pycroft relates in his "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," a conversation he had with a printer. "Really," said the printer, "gentlemen should not such unlimited confidence in the eyesight of our hard-worked and half-blinded reader of proofs; for I am ashamed to say that we utterly ruined one poet through a ludicrous misprint." "Indeed! what was the unhappy line?" "Why, sir, the poet intended to say—"see the pale martyr in a sheet of fire;" instead of which we made him say —"See the pale martyr *with his shirt on fire!*" Of course, the reviewers made the most of a blunder so entertaining to their readers, and the poor gentleman was never heard of more in the field of literature."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers Will Please Remember that the MESSENGER Has a Circulation of Nearly Double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley!

TANSY, IF YOU PLEASE! — Rain water is good in its place, but for a steady drink it is not so good. We would suggest that a little tansy mixed with the three weeks' rain we have just experienced would be a relief to most persons.

TRUE AS GOSPEL. — A gentleman recently traveling extensively in the South says that one-half of the secession there is a repudiation of honest debts. One-half repudiation — one-half traitorism. That embraces the whole truth.

THE RIVER.—The lake and river continue at almost high water mark—the constant rains of the past few weeks not admitting of any receding. We heard a boy-fisherman swear a few days ago that the water had been so high during the entire spring that the fish wouldn't bite.

NEW POSTMATER.—The newly appointed postmaster of this city—Maj. Van Vorhes—received his commission last Thursday and immediately entered upon the duties of the office. We understand that for the present the office will be continued in the room at present occupied—Carter's building, near the corner of Main and Chestnut streets.

ANOTHER MINNESOTA REGIMENT CALLED FOR. — A requisition for a Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers has been received by our State authorities from the War Department. They are of course, to serve three years or during the war. We presume the companies who were disappointed in getting into the First Regiment will now have chance to serve their country.

COL. WILCOX.—We notice by our Illinois exchanges that Col. N. Green Wilcox has received the appointment of aid-de-camp to Gov. Yates. Col. Wilcox was formerly a citizenn of this city, coming here in 1849 as Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, but for the past six or eight years has been a resident of Schuyler county, Illinois. His many old friends in this city will be rejoiced to learn of his appointment.

Orders to March.

The officers and troops absent from Fort Snelling on furlough, received orders yesterday to report themselves at head-quarters by to-morrow evening, preparatory to a movement in some direction. It is understood that six of the companies will be forwarded to the three Forts on our frontiers. What disposition will be made of the remaining four companies has not been made public. It is understood, but upon what authority we have not been advised, that the Stillwater boys will be quartered at Fort Ridgely.

HEAVY DRAFT. — The impression appears to prevail that our city can supply soldiers for the entire army. We have now the largest company at head-quarters. We have one reserve company of well-drilled men waiting at home for "something to turn up." Another company, designed for Captain Nelson's Independent Rifle Corps, is nearly full; and now recruiting officers are in town endeavoring to fill up the St. Paul companies. If Col. Gorman will let our people duow how many men he wants from the entire State, we presume the draft can be honored at sight—even it calls for half a regiment.

Specie for Grain.

The New York *World* of a late date says that parties in that city are sending a large amount of coin to the west for the purchase of grain. This is just what will take place, if merchants and monied men in the west will conspire to drive out of circulation the depreciated currency of Illinois and Wisconsin, which is becoming almost worthless for the reason that the issues are based upon the stocks, to a great extent, of the seceding States. The specie is in the country, the grain is in the west, and the east must have our breadstuffs. By pursuing the proper policy, the depreciated currency now floating about the country will soon give place to coin.

FARMERS—A GOOD IDEA. — We observe that in some agricultural localities the young men are forming military companies and devoting all their spare time to perfecting themselves in the accomplishments of the soldier, with the intention, after harvest, to go into the war. This is a capital idea. At the present time there is a greater necessity of having a full crop in the corn and wheat fields than in the camp. The two hundred thousand who have at once become consumers, must be fed and clothed; besides, a large proportion of these have been called from agricultural pursuits, whose places must be filled up and others recruited to produce enough to supply the extra demand. When this is done, the young farmers of the country can make a glorious winter campaign, should our troubles continue so long. The idea is a capital one.

Vanity-Fair Amusements.

On last Thursday Col. Gorman detailed five companies of his Regiment to march from Fort Snelling to St. Paul—a distance of eight miles — to listen to hitalutin speeches, eat a cold meal, and to march through all the principal streets of St. Paul at double quick time, merely to gratify everybody else than the soldiers. Eight hours' drill, a plank to sleep upon, and ordinary food to eat, it appears to us, ought to be sufficient to inure the soldiers to hardships without these outside amusements. Of course the principal officers were on horseback. Thanks to the generosity of the Packet Company, the soldiers were sent back to the Fort by steamer.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The water has been very favorable for driving logs in all the tributaries of the St. Croix, and most of the timber cut during the winter is now in the various booms on the river north of this place. That which has not yet come down is on the way and is beyond all danger of low water. Thus far but few rafts have been sent below, and the probability is that but little of the stock on hand will be sent forward until monetary and governmental affairs be come more settled. But for the unfortunate state of the country, our lumbermen would have enjoyed a rich harvest the present season.

QUARTERMASTER DOWNIE. — Lieut. M. W. Downie, of the Stillwater Guard (Company B.) has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster by Col. Gorman. His many friends here and elsewhere will be gratified to learn of the promotion of Lieut. Downie. He succeeds Dr. Foster in this position, for the reason that the regulations require the occupant shall hold a commission. Dr. Foster was not eligible. This, of course, makes a vacancy in Company B., and presents an opening for the promotion of other worthy officers. We suppose, as a matter of course, that Second Lieutenant Thomas will succeed Mr. Downie to the First. Lieutenancy.

Recruiting.

About three-fourths of the Minnesota Regiment — originally volunteering for three months — re-enlisted a few days since for three years or during the continuance of the war. We understand that eighty-two of the members of Capt. Bromley's Company, of this place, went in on the new arrangement. A few members,—most of them men of families,—were unable to re-enlist; but during last Friday and Saturday Capt. Bromley and Sergeant Marty filled up the ranks to 101, rank and file, with robust, able-bodied men.

Among these last volunteers we noticed our old friend, Harlow McIntire. Mr. M. has been in the pineries since last August. Reaching home Saturday afternoon by boat, and learning that more men were wanted, he proceeded immediately to the recruiting office and within ten minutes after reaching home enrolled his name for "three years or during the continuance of the war."

First Regiment.

Authoritative intelligence has been received from the War Department that but one Regiment will be received from Minnesota at this time, while we think the probability is that no further assistance from our State will be hereafter needed. The first Regiment has long since been accepted. While we sympathize with those of the intended Second in not being permitted to take a chance in, we cannot but rejoice that a necessity for calling from the industrial pursuits of Minnesota another thousand men, in the opinion of the War Department, does not exist. While there are thousands and tens of thousands in the eastern States sufficiently anxious to embark in the enterprise as to uniform at their own expense, and many of them offering a bonus of fifty dollars for a position in the ranks, there will be no scarcity of men, while the heavy expense of transportation from the extreme western portion of the country will be saved.

LAUGHTER VS. PRAYER.—When President Lincoln issued his proclamation a few weeks since, calling for 75,000 volunteers, southern papers informed us the news was received by Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet "with bursts of laughter." Like Belshazzar, they were feasting and rioting; but unlike that wine-drinking crowd they did not then so plainly see the hand writing upon the wall. They see it now, and their knees are trembling like guilty and doomed culprits. Their laughhas been turned to prayer—their riotous living to fasting. The Congress of the Rebels have unanimously requested Jeff. Davis to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

"APRIL 15TH, 1861."—Under this head Wm. H. Burleigh indites the following soul stirring sonnet:

Thank God! the Free North is awake at last!
When burning cannon shot and bursting shell,
As from the red mouth of some Vulcan's hell,
Rained on devoted Sumter thick and fast,
The sleep of ages from her eyelids fast.
One bound—and lo! she stands erect and tall,
While Freedom's boats come trooping to her call,
Like eager warriors to the trumpet's blast!
Wo! to the traitors and their robber-horde!
Wo! to the spoilers that pollute the land!
When a roused nation, terrible and grand,
Grasps, in a holy cause, th' avenging sword,
And swears, from treason's bloody clutch to save
The priceless heritage our fathers gave.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1856, and remaining unpaid March 7th, 1857, and were advertised March 7th, 1857, and were offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1857, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unredeemed lands sold for taxes within the time specified therefor in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore, and in accordance with Sec. 83 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, from and after the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1861, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

In whose name Assessed.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Tax.	Charges.	Interest.	Total.	By whom bid in and to whom certificates of sale were assigned.
								3 50	85	4 90	9 20	Washington Co.
Ahl John N	Stillwater	pt 10	28									
Anderson Swen	F nw qr ne qr			9	32	20	80					
"	lot 1			27	32	do						
"	" 1			34	do	do	98	2,15	1,05	3.64	6.'4	"
[illegible]												
Palmer Doe	sw qr sw qr			19	do	do	40	2 24	85	3 63	6 82	do
Stone Edward	lts 2 3 4 5 6			4	26	do	155:28	8 74	1 25	11 38	21 39	do
Tavernier & Oliver	s hf			28	27	21	320	17 92	85	21 39	40 16	do
Wills Chas S	lt 2			23	do	22	20.65					
"	lt 3			26	do	de	31:30	2 91	95	4 40	8 26	do
School District No. 1, Town 30, Range 21.												
Bunker I A	n hf se qr & se qr se qr			11	30	21	120	4 80	95	6 55	12 30	do
Breslem J W	sw qr			13	do	do	160	6 40	85	8 26	15 51	do
Creves Adolphus	lt 7			7	do	do	54	3 16	85	4 45	8 46	do
Holman Elias W	w hf nw qr			23	31	do	80	3 20	85	4 61	8 66	do
Merril H A	se qr ne qr			31	do	20						
"	sw qr sw qr			32	do	do	80	3 20	95	4 73	8 88	do
McKenty Henry	e hf sw qr			32	do	do						
"	nw qr ne qr			20	do	do						
"	sw qr & w hf se qr			30	do	do	360	14 40	1 15	17 72	33 27	do
"	s hf se qr			2	31	21	80	3 20	85	4 61	8 66	do
Porter Elinas	ne qr nw qr			do	20	do	40	4 80	85	6 44	12 08	do
Page G W	se qr ne qr & ne qr ne qr			19	31	do						
"	lts 1 3			30	do	do						
"	n hf sw qr			do	do	20	192	7 68	1 25	10 18	19 11	dc
Smith Sam'l E	n hf se qr			24	do	21	80	3 20	85	4 61	8 66	dc
Unknown	se q s hf ne q & nw q ne q			35	do	do	280	11 20	1 05	13 96	26 21	do
"	e hf			26	do	do	320	12 80	85	15 56	29 21	do
"	sw qr			24	do	do	160	6 40	85	8 26	15 51	do
"	nw q nw q & nw q ne q			25	do	do	80	3 20	95	4 73	8 88	do
"	lts 4 5 and e hf ne qr			do	do	do	—	6 40	1 05	8 49	15 94	do.

Stillwater, February 26, 1860. F. A. HASKELL, County Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District, in and for the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, in the action wherein Lewis Johnson, Edward Simms and John Purdy, partners as the Washington City Savings Bank are plaintiffs, and Howard Lindsley, Owen P. Marsh and Charles G. Pelleys are defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants for the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Fifteen Dollars and forty-five cents ($2,115 45), a transcript of which judgment was docketed in this Washington County on the second day of April, A. D. 1858, and which said judgement was duly assigned to Lewis Johnson and Edward Simms, March 9th, 1861.

I have, on this 10th day of May, A. D. 1861, levied upon the following described real estate situated in the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit:

Lots number one (1), two (2), and seven (7), and north half of the north-east quarter of section number ten (10), lot number six (6) of section number eleven (11), lot number two (2) of section number fourteen (14), and lots number one (1) and two (2) of section number fifteen (15), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing, according to Government survey, two hundred ninety 73-100 acres (290 73-100), as the property of Owen P, Marsh one of the defendants in said execution.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash, the above described real property, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the City of Stillwater in Washington County, Minnesota, on Wednesday the 26th day of June A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day to satisfy said execution with the interest and costs thereon.

Stillwater, May 10th, 1861.

GRANVILLE M. STICKNEY,
Sheriff.

WM. SPRIGG HALL,
Att'y for Assignee of Judgment. 35-7t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington, SS } *In Probate Court.*

In the mattter of the estate of James L. Hyatt deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of George W. McMurphy, Administrator of the estate of James L. Hyatt, formerly of the county of St. Croix in the Territory of Wisconsin, deceased, praying that a day may be fixed by this Court for the settlement of his final account as such administrator:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 5th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater May 1st 1861. n34-4w.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington, SS. } *In Probate Court.*

IN the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William Willim, executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, deceased, representing that further time is necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and praying that the time allowed to him for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of May 1861.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M, of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater April 29th 1861. n34-4t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, executed by Charles E. Upstill and Honorah Upstill, his wife, of the county of Washington in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, as Mortgagors, and delivered to Redfield Proctor, then of the county of Meeker, Territory of Minnesota, now of Proctorsville State of Vermont, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington aforesaid on the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 633 and 634, and was given to secure the payment of five hundred dollars and interest, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said Charles E. Upstill.—There is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and seventy one and 83-100 dollars, and no suit or other proceedings at law have been had or instituted for the collection of said amount or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Washington, in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, and the west half of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. ten, (10) township No. thirty, [30] north of range No. twenty,(20) west, containing one hundred acres according to Government survey, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at his office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Mortgagee.*
WM. M. MCCLUER, *Attorney for Mortgagee.*
Dated this 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.—31-7

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed, acknowledged and delivered by John D Ludden, of Chisago county, Minnesota, to Marshall & Co., (a firm doing business at the date of said mortgage under that name and style, composed of William R. Marshall, Joseph M. Marshall and Nathaniel P. Langford,) of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, Minnesota, on the 4th day of September, 1856, at five and a half o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 83, 84 and 85; whereby the said John D. Ludden did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Marshall & Co., their heirs and assigns forever. all those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the said county of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the south west quarter and west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, and the east half of the north west quarter, the west half and south east quarter of of north east quarter, the north half of south east quarter, and the north east quarter of south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-one north, and range nineteen west, containing 480 acres.

Also, lot five of section eighteen containing twenty-nine 90-100 acres, the south half of south west quarter, and lot number seven containing fifty 70-100 acres, in section thirty, and west half of north east quarter, and east half and north west quarter of north west quarter of of section thirty-one in township thirty-two north, and range nineteen west, containing three hundred and sixty-four 8-100 acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section twenty-five, in township thirty-two north, and range twenty west, containing forty acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section one, and north east quarter of north east quarter of section twelve, in township thirty-one north, and range twenty west, containing eighty acres,—amounting in the aggregate to nine hundred and sixty-four and 8-100 acres of land, according to the United States Government survey, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the terms and conditions of a certain promissory note, executed and delivered by said John D. Ludden to said Marshall & Co, dated at St. Paul, Minn., August 1st, 1856, payable one year after date to the order of said Marshall & Co., for said sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for value received, payable at the banking house of Marshall & Co., with interest at the rate of five per cent per month after maturity until paid.

Which said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to be paid were afterwards and on the third day of July A. D. 1858, by an assignment in writing dated and acknowledged on that day, duly assigned by said Marshall & Co., to Thaddeus R. Fletcher, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1858, at one o'clock P. M., in Book "D" of Mortgages on pages 362 and 363.

And there is now claimed to be due and is actually due upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and fifteen cents ($2613.15) with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the seventh day of April, A. D. 1859, amounting at the date of this notice to the sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty-one cents ($2986;61).

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at the front door of the court house in Stillwater, in said county, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1861, at twelve o'clock at noon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage together with the costs of such sale, so far as the proceeds of said sale will satisfy the same.

THADDEUS R. FLETCHER, Assignee.
H. HALE, Atty for Assignee.
St. Paul, April 22, A. D. 1861.—n32-7w

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 5. STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861. NUMBER 37.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two DOLLARS per year if paid within six months. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - - May 25, 1861.

Christian Patriotism.

SKETCH OF A SERMON PREACHED IN THE METHODIST CHURCH, STILLWATER, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 12TH, 1861.

BY REV. EDWD. EGGLESTON.

TEXT:—Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same: for he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not for wrath, but for conscience' sake. *Rom.* XIII, 1—5.

Whilst the pulpit from Maine to California has, with a unanimity unparalled in history, given its utterances on the engrossing topic of thought, I have not yet spoken of it from the sacred desk. Having done what I could by means of public addresses, and there being no lack of enthusiam, I had not thought it necessary to speak from the pulpit also. Besides, I am not willing to sanction the idea that any theme can be of more momentous importance to a human being than "Christ and him crucified."

But we are only at the beginning of a great struggle for national existence.—We know not yet how it may be prolonged. We cannot now estimate the sacrifices that may be demanded of us in order to carry on this war. We may suffer terrible reverses, when our hands shall hang down because of discouragement. We know not yet what factions may arise in the conduct of the war. Let us then at the beginning, look at it in the light of God's word, and having settled ourselves upon the sure foundation of divine truth, let us feel with the Psalmist that in any event we "shall not be greatly moved."

Ordinarily, I have not felt that it was expedient to throw the weight of the pulpit's influence into the scales in the decision of any public question. I tremble when I think of the influence that the ministerial office gives a man in this country. I hesitate when I think of casting that influence into the balances on the side of war. But in this case I have no hesitancy. If the christian ministry of the United States, after having so long enjoyed, to an extent unknown in any other land, the inestimable privilege of proclaiming the salvation of Christ, should not, in this hour of peril, give all the influence of the pulpit to sustain the government that has protected them, they would be guily of the basest ingratitude.

The christian has a two-fold duty to the government under which he lives.

I. His first duty is *obedience*, and this obedience is to be given to the existing government. "The powers that be are ordained of God." They are established by his providence. Obedience to the government is placed on the same footing with obedience to God. "He that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." Rebellion is not simply a crime against man, but treason to the government of God.

But there are times, I confess, when the christian is not under obligation to obey the government; nay, when it is his solemn duty to disregard its behests. When the law of man conflicts with the law of God then is it the duty of every christian to give precedence to God's law. There is no truth more plainly taught in Scripture by example and precept, than that God's law is supreme.—If a statute conflicts with the constitution, which is to be obeyed? The supreme law of course. If then the law of man whether statutory or constitutional, conflicts with the law of God, which is the constitution of the universe, of course, God's law is to be first obeyed. No human enactment can absolve you from your allegiance to God. I do not say you are to disregard a law because its provisions are unjust—because its operations is unfavorable to your interests.—By no means. It is only when the law requires you to violate the law of God that you are to disobey it. Nor are you even in this case to resist its operation. On the contrary, you are patiently to suffer its penalties for conscience' sake.

But when are we justified in resisting a government? I answer, when by a series of encroachments upon the liberties of a people, a government has demonstrated the fact that it intends to use its power, not to protect, but to rob its subjects. It is not as rulers that you resist them then, but as usurpers, as robbers. You resist the man that would steal your liberties as you resist the lawless bandit. But a single encroachment upon liberty will not justify resistance, nor will a number of such encroachments unless they are sufficient to establish the fact that the government intends to abridge the liberties of its subjects. Nor will legislation unfriendly to the interests of a portion of the people justify them in resisting the government. The policy of the government in the last war with England, ruinous as it was for the time to the material prosperity of the New England States, would have been no sufficient cause for rebellion. Pennsylvania could not have found any sufficient cause for rebellion in the lack of proper legislation for the protection of her mining and manufacturing interests, of which she has complained so much. It is only an infringement upon the sacred rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," that can justify resistance.

II. The second duty which, according to the word of God, we owe to our country, is to *defend* it. Nor is the word of God alone in enforcing this duty upon us. Our common sense and conscience agree in enjoining it. Shall we enjoy the blessings of government and do nothing to sustain it? Is it not repugnant to every feeling of manhood, that we shall, in security and repose, enjoy the blessings of liberty, to gain and preserve which, others peril life and fortune? Every blessing of life demands effort to gain or preserve it. And if a bitter curse fell upon the inhabitants of Meroz because they came not up to defend their liberties in the hour of their country's peril, how bitter shall be the divine anathema upon those who, in this heaven-favored land, come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. *There is no neutrality.*

But I am met at the very outset with the objection that such teaching is contrary to the doctrine of non-resistance, as taught in the Scriptures. I pray you where is that ultra doctrine taught? certainly not in the Old Testament; for Abraham, the father of the faithful, knew how to lead his subjects to war in defence of Lot. And Moses, the "man of God" was a warrior, and Joshua was a general. And David, the "man after God's own heart," said that God had taught "his hands to war and his fingers to fight." I do believe that the precepts of the New Testament, as well as the spirit of the Old Testament, require that I shall patiently bear all manner of insult—that if I am reviled, I shall not revile again; that I shall return blessing for cursing, and good for evil, and that if a man smite me on one cheek I shall *literally* turn the other also; and that I shall not only bear all insult, but even considerable injury without even defending myself. But I do not believe that I am to let a highwayman rob me, or a savage kill me, without an effort at self defense. I have little sympathy with that kind of christianity that demands that I shall see a ruffian outrage and kill my family, and burn my house over my head, all the time keeping my hands hanging at my side like a contemptible poltroon. Christ says, "If the good man of the house had known what hour the the thief would come, ne would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through." Now in the parables of the unjust judge and the unfaithful steward, there is a condemnation of both; but the good man of the house is not, even by implication, condemned for wishing to defend himself against the midnight marauder. When Christ instructed his apostles to buy swords, what did he mean? He certainly did not mean that they should make disciples at the edge of the sword, as did Mahomet centuries later. Admitting the language to be purely figurative, you are compelled to the conclusion that he taught them to defend themselves.

And if an individual may defend himself against injury, may not a community do the same? It is said in the text that the ruler "beareth not the sword in vain." The apostle does not say sceptre, but *sword*; the implement with which the laws are enforced.

But I am met just here with the story of the horrors of war. It is horrible.—It is of the devil. No man can hate it more than I do. It widows wives. It orphans children. It ruins morals. It desolates hearthstones. It breaks hearts. It sweeps like a desolating conflagration through the land. But there are worse evils than war. Anarchy is worse; despotism is worse; Slavery is worse. It is better that my wife be a widow and my children fatherless, than that they should be the victims of the brutal mob or the cruel tyrant; better a thousand times that my family should live without me and be free, than with me and be slaves. I tell you, horrible as it is—devilish as it is—there are evils infinitely greater than war. And sometimes, as in the present case, our only choice is war or anarchy.

In these times, when our country is on the side of God and humanity, I am sorry to see revived that heathenish maxim—"Our country right or wrong." Shall I help my country in an aggressive and murderous war? If my country engages in a crusade against a neighboring people, is it any better than murder for me to enlist under her banners? Certainly not. In a war so righteous as this, we have no need for such fiendish maxims. Away with them.

III. Let us then briefly apply the foregoing principles to our present circumstances. From them we infer,

1st. That the present rebellion is a crime. If "he that resisteth the power, resist the ordinance of God," then is this rebellion a war against God, and we fight on the side of God as certainly as Joshua or Gideon or David. These are the Lord's battles. If it be urged that there is a justification for the rebellion, I ask where? Has the General Government, against which they now make war, infringed upon their liberties? Has it denied them freedom of speech? of the press? Has it encroached upon the rights of conscience? of property? None of these things are claimed. Not one thing have they ever demanded of the General Government that they have not received, until they demanded the privilege of overturning the noblest government that God's goodness ever vouchsafed to humanity. They were refused that privilege, and for this they broke out into war with the "powers that be,"

The Effects of the War on Business.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a good article with reference to the effects of the existing difficulties on the business of the country. After showing that its first and present effects must be disastrous, it adds the following with reference to the future:

"Looking at the war from the standpoint we have indicated, what is the prospect for the future? In this connection the first question of importance is: How long will the war last? If we base our estimates regarding this point upon the events of the last century, as handed down in history we should probably arrive at the conclusion that we have entered upon a war that cannot be brought to a conclusion short of several years. But it is to be remarked that the world has progressed in the science of warfare as it has in peaceful science. Within half a century, the instruments of destruction have vastly increased in power. In equal proportion have the facilities for moving armies been improved. In the latter respect as much can be accomplished now, in this country in one month, as could have been carried out fifty years ago in six months. So also as many men can be slaughtered now in a month's hard and vigorous fighting, as could have been killed in six months, when there was nothing better in the way of fire arms, than the old flint musket. We shall not undertake to say how many months this war will last; but it is safe to predict that it will not be a long one. The people of the North are prepared, and they desire to make short work of it; and it is safe to conclude that this will be done. From the hour that first vigorous blow shall be struck by the Government, it must be followed up until the conclusion shall be reached.

Again; The war will not be an exhausting one. It will cost the Government a great deal of money to conduct this war, and the expenses will not be confined to the National Treasury. States, municipal corporations and individuals will bear a large share of the aggregate expenses. But as all this money, or nearly all of it, is to be spent at home, it will not exhaust the country. The men are our own; the food that sustains the army is all produced in loyal States; the arms and munitions of war are mainly manufactured by Northern mechanics. The horses are furnished from the fertile vallies of the West. Of the hundreds of millions of money, then, to be spent in this war, nearly the whole of it will be disbursed in the loyal States. At the same time, while we are feeding and equipping our armies, we are contributing liberally toward feeding Europe. Within four months there have been exported from the port of New York alone, equal to nearly eleven million bushels of grain, and sixty-six million pounds of pork, beef and lard, nearly all of these being the products of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan. These States have also, for near a year past, fed the South. And what is our present condition as to supplies of produce? We are not threatened with a scarcity of any article. Notwithstanding the heavy shipments since harvest, the store-houses are well filled. In the States mentioned, the stocks of grain at this time exceed one hundred million bushels. Of provisions, the stocks are also ample. The question is not, where are the supplies to come from? but it is, what is to be done with the supplies? It is plain, therefore, that the war cannot exhaust this country. The loyal States are importing but little, while, in addition to feeding and arming the National forces, they are exporting largely surplus products to Europe.

However much, therefore, the war may depress business for the present, and however great may be the sacrifices and numerous the suspensions, it is very clear that the foundations of business, when peace shall be proclaimed, will be found broad and firm, and the revival of business must be as marked as the depression is now general and complete. Those who can live through the war may expect a season of prosperity that will go far toward compensating present losses, for in addition to the solid foundations that will be found upon which to re-construct business, there will be a degree of soundness resulting from the operations of the prevailing pressure and the ideas of economy that are being inculcated among all classes, from millionaires down, that has not been experienced in this country for many years. Practical economy, prudence and modesty are taking the places of extravagance, inflation, fashion pride and folly. These changes are worth to the country all that the war will cost; for the American people, in the line of inflating business and outliving their income, run mad about twice in every decade. After this war, we shall be safe against a commercial revulsion for at least ten years."

THE EFFECT OF SHOT ON VESSELS.—A shot does not make a hole of its size right through wood, but indents, the fibres springing back after the shock. Generally the course of the shot can be traced by wire as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happens in the sides of a vessel, in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot was spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not, with their guns, send a shot through two feet of its timbers. There is rarely an instance where a ship was sunk by a solid shot. Hot shot and shell do the mischief. The latter will sometimes make an aperture of several feet in extent through the side of a vessel.

THROUGH BALTIMORE.

THE VOICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

'Twas Friday morn, the train drew near
The city And On shore;
Far through the sunshine, soft and clear,
We saw our dear old flag appear,
And in our hearts arose a cheer
For Baltimore.

Across the broad Patapsco's wave,
Old Fort McHenry bore
The starry banner of the brave,
As when our fathers went to save,
Or in the trenches find a grave
At Baltimore.

Before us pillared in the sky,
We saw the statue soar
Of Washington, serene and high—
Could traitors view that form, nor fly?
Could patriots see, nor gladly die
For Baltimore?

"Oh, city of our country's song,
By that swift aid, we bore
When sorely pressed received the throng
Who go to shield our flag from wrong,
And give us welcome warm and strong,
In Baltimore!"

We had no arms; as friends we came,
As brethren evermore,
To rally round one sacred name,
The charter of our power and fame,
We never dreamed of guilt and shame
In Baltimore.

The coward mob upon us fell!
McHenry's flag they tore,
Surprised, borne backward by the swell,
Beat down with mad and inhuman yell,
Before us yawned a traitorous hell;
In Baltimore.

The streets our soldier fathers trod
Blushed with their childrens gore;
We saw the craven rulers nod,
And dip in blood the civic rod—
Shall such things be, oh, righteous God,
In Baltimore?

No, never! By that outrage black,
A solemn path we swore,
To bring the Keystone's thousands back
Strike down the bastards who attack,
And leave a red and fiery track
Through Baltimore.

Bow down, in haste, thy guilty head!
God's wrath is swift and sore;
The sky with gathering bolts is red,—
Cleanse from thy skirts the slaughter shed
Or make thyself an ashen bed—
Oh Baltimore.

Items to be Read.

The virtue which parleys is near a surrender.

Fair dealing is the bond and cement of society.

However little we may have to do, let us do it well.

Nothing begets confidence sooner than punctuality.

Men wounded by the explosion of bom-shells are wounded *mortarly*.

Rosseau says no man can ever love women who wear blue stockings.

Many complain that they are not appreciated simply because they *are*.

Never employ yourself to discover the faults of others—look to your own.

When people say "necessity knows no law," they probably forget the poor law.

A dirty fellow who never washes himself may be said to "preserve the landmark."

Ladies, please be sweet, but don't be too formal. Be roses, but do not be *primroses*.

A sufficient explanation; Tom—"What ails your eye, Joe? Joe—"I told a man he lied."

A stranger is received according to his merit.

Vanity Fair denominates the rulers of the Southern Confederacy—The dynasty of the Seizers.

Present and Future—The cry of the South just now is secession. By and by it will be cessation.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends," as the dough-nuts remarked when the girl was making them.

Never was any party, faction, sect or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant was not the most violent.

People too often forget, that, in a beautiful work of imagination, the natural should be ideal, and the ideal natural.

Whatever is necessary to be done can be done. Nature is too wise and beneficent to yoke necessity with impossibility.

A young lady shouldn't be unhappy because she isn't as tall as she would like to be. It is an easy matter to get spliced.

A DELICATE REBUKE.—Mr. Webster wrote after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially:—"It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this I enclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

SUCH IS LIFE.—So late dead! 'Tis the way of the world. We flourish a while. Men take us by the hand, and are anxious about the health of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. The sun does not stop for our funeral: everything goes on as usual; we are not missed in the streets; men laugh at new jokes; and in three days the great wave sweeps over our path, and washes out the last vestige of our earthly footprints! Such is life!

CALEB CUSHING.—The Staunton (Va.) *Vindicator* announces the apostacy of this simon-pure as follows:

Gone, glimmering like a dream of things that were, is Caleb, surnamed Cushing. This pious scoundrel, who voted in the Charleston Convention for Jefferson Davis for the Presidency, because there was no one else sufficiently Southern for him, comes out now and shows his true colors. He is body and breeches with Lincoln.

Old Men for Council—Young Men for War.

The above adage is as good as it is old, and may well apply to our Generals of to-day. Give us the caution of age to plan, but the dash of youth to execute. Old Generals in the war councils, but young Generals in the field. In our war with the South, we must have Generals who combine activity with military knowledge, and better under forty years of age than over fifty. It is no reproach to our present corps of generals to assert that age has unqualified them for active service. All the most successful chieftains the world has ever seen have been young men. Alexander the Great conquered the world and died before he was thirty-two; Julius Cæsar died at fifty-six, the conquerer of five hundred battles; Hannibal won the battle of Cannæ before he was thirty-one; Charlemagne gained all his battles before he was thirty-six; at forty, Henry IV., of Navarre, had overcome all his enemies and placed himself on the throne of France; Charles IX., Peter the Great, Kossuth and Garibaldi, won their military glory in early life.

Frederic the Great, at forty-three, with a population of five millions, sustained himself against a league of one hundred millions; Napoleon was Commander-in-Chief of the army in Italy, at twenty-six, and after he became Emperor the average age of his marshals was only forty-four. The Generals opposed to Napoleon had been famous in their youth, but "their faculties were frozen by age." Wellington was the same age as Napoleon.

Washington opened a most brilliant military career before he was out of his minority, and at the close of the Revolution was only fifty.

Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie at the age of 27.

Jackson's glory culminated at New Orleans at the age of 47.

In the war of 1812 we began with Armstrong, Dearborn, Hampton, Hull, Winchester, (all exhumed from the war of the Revolution), but after suffering terribly from death, we laid them aside for Brown, Harrison, Macomb, McRae, Ripley, Scott, Woods and Wool, all of them young men.—*Cleveland Plain-dealer.*

Privateers to be treated as Pirates.

The news of the Europa which left England on the 5th and reached New York on Friday last, is important in relation to the policy of the English Government with regard to the rebels. The apparent ambiguity of Lord John Russell's language as to the blockade and the belligerent condition of the Southern States, is cleared up by the declaration of the leading London papers. The most important among them is one from the London *Post*, the organ of Lord Palmerston, in which the British Premier makes distinct avowal of the neutrality of that country. The *Post* says that to preserve that which Lord John Russell "so forcibly expressed," is clearly the duty of the country. It says that the war now existing in this country must be left to work itself out, however disastrous the result may be to foreign trade or the manufacturing industry of England. The position in which the rebel States are regarded is clearly defined by the Premier's organ, when it says that the national government is at war with insurgents whose independent existence, either *de jure* or *de facto*, has never been recognized by any Power in the world; that in the contemplation of public law they are simply rebels, and that Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly the right to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to treat and punish all Southern privateers as pirates.—There is no mistaking the meaning of this language, and coming from an organ of the government, it may be taken as decisive in favor of absolute neutrality on the part of England, and the non-recognition of the Southern confederacy.—The tone of the English press generally accords with these views, the privateering system of Mr. Davis being denounced by the London *Shipping Gazette* and other influential journals as piracy.—*Chicago Trib. 20th.*

GOOD NOTE.—Lieut. Harley, of the Wabashaw county Volunteers, reports many amusing incidents of his company at the Fort—rich among them is one of Private Colby. George was, for the first time in his life, stationed as sentinel, furnished with the password and implicit instructions to permit no one to pass without the countersign. About one o'clock in the morning, he beheld a form approaching, and when within hailing distance, George, consistent with his instructions, cried out:

"Who comes there?"

Answer—"High Private."

George—"High Private, halt. Place the end of your little fingers upon the seam of your pants—palms of your hands outward, and stand in a soldier-like position, and give the countersign."

High Private—"Don't know the word."

George—"Then give your politics, religion, where you come from, and your name."

High Private—"My religion is Death to Traitors—politics, the Union and the Constitution—name, Lee Phillips, of Company 1, and am from Central Point, Minnesota."

George—"High Private, pass in peace to your quarters."

Pray as if all your trust were in Providence, but work as if all your trust were in your hands.

Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

A SOUTHERN EXAMPLE.—The Nashville *Banner* says: "One of the Cairo soldiers was at Columbus on Friday. He was carefully searched, but no papers of consequence were found on his person. He confessed, however, that he was from Cairo, also that he was a soldier, and had been sent to that place by his commanding officer. The last our informant saw of him he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black jack, his feet dangling at an inconvenient distance from the ground."

The Blockade at Charleston—The Niagara off the Bar—She is visited by the British Consul who says she Looks Formidable.

From the Charleston Mercury, 14th.

SCENES OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The British ship A. & A., from Belfast, which was reported in our last issue as having anchored near the outer buoy of the North Channel, after having been chased by the Niagara, escaped being boarded by the man-of-war on Sunday night, and was successfully towed into port by the steamer Gordon yesterday morning. The officers of the Niagara supposed the A. & A. to have been ashore when she anchored, she was so close in, but in this supposition they were mistaken, and the ship has got into a port where she will make a most superior freight, say about 1¼d for Upland, and 1½ for Sea Island Cotton.

The British ship Susan G. Owens went to sea yesterday for Liverpool, and it was rumored that she was boarded by a boat from the Niagara, and her papers closely scrutinized; but the pilot that took her to sea informs us that he watched her closely after she got outside until she had almost entirely disappeared, and that no such an event took place. She was, when last seen, going off finely with all her canvas set.

The Niagara was about ten miles S. E. from the ship bar yesterday, and was visited during the afternoon by Robert Bunch, Esq., her Brittanic Majesty's Consul at this port, who left the city about 2 P. M., in the steamer Charleston, and proceeded on board the Niagara, where he was received with the usual salute and had every courtesy extended to him, and every matter in relation to the blockade satisfactorily explained. All neutral vessels now in this port would be allowed to come in.

The A. & A., which got in yesterday, and whose manner of getting into port rather disturbed the nerves of some cotton shippers, will be allowed to go unmolested.

All open letters for masters of vessels expected here, will be received on load the Niagara, and given to the parties when they come off the bar; but no sealed communications will be received.

A fleet of eight or ten sail is expected off here in a few days, when the blockade will be rigidly enforced all along the coast. They expressed a willingness to have supplied the Hiljah with water, but her captain sailed off in such haste that it could not be done. The commander of the Niagara was pained at the position he had to occupy in reference to the seceding States, but he intended to carry out his orders.

Mr. Bunch says that the Niagara is a formidable looking ship, has a noble crew of about six hundred men, is loaded down with provisions and war materials, decks piled up with shot and guns of the most formidable size. The only Charleston ships ordered off have been those reported, say the Monmouth, Gen. Parkhill and Hiljah, all from Liverpool. The Eliza Bonsall, Sir Allan McNab, &c., have not yet been seen.

Several other British vessels have been ordered off by the Niagara, two of which, it is said, were bound to Savannah, but their names we did not learn. No vessels appeared off this harbor yesterday, so far as we could see or learn, and the Niagara had a quiet day, but she keeps steam on all the time, and moves rapidly when under way.

A SOUTHERN EXAMPLE.—The Nashville *Banner* says: "One of the Cairo soldiers was at Columbus on Friday. He was carefully searched, but no papers of consequence were found on his person. He confessed, however, that he was from Cairo, also that he was a soldier, and had been sent to that place by his commanding officer. The last our informant saw of him he was tied with a rope by the neck to a black jack, his feet dangling at an inconvenient distance from the ground."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - - - May 28, 1861.

Double Quick --- March!

A few days since, a member of the Cabinet asked General Scott if it would not be well to push forward a column of troops into Virginia, to which the old soldier replied, "that he had never yet lost a division of an army, and did not intend to; that if such a move were made, then one of three things must happen — it would be cut off; or be compelled to retreat; or the rest of the army would have to be advanced to support it, before it was ready—either of which would be very disastrous."

When General Scott is ready for action, the country may look for a vigorous campaign, and it need not be looked for until he is fully prepared. It is evident that he is taking a comprehensive view of the field in all its bearings, and when he does strike it will be with the power and velocity of the lightnings of heaven. The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says the concentration of large masses of troops at Fort Monroe is for the purpose of recapturing the Gosport Navy Yard, and driving the insurgents out of Norfolk. It is also hinted that a strong column will push its way up the James river to Richmond, at the same time that the main army crosses the Potomac and takes up its line of march for the rebel capital. It is reported that this army will consist of 5,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers, — a force which the traitors have not the means to resist. About the time these operations commence a division of Pennsylvania and Ohio troops are to march from Chambersburg upon Harper's Ferry and dislodge the tories there posted, who are said to be poorly equipped, and short of provisions.

The troops of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and several regiments from Ohio, it is expected will march on Memphis, following both the river and railroad routes. The batteries along the river will be taken or silenced, and the railway repaired where the bridges are destroyed or the rails removed. Once cleared of secessionists both avenues of communication can easily be kept open by the loyal forces.

Memphis is more healthy than Cairo. It is situated on a high bluff; the soil is dry, and the air pure; the mosquitoes are much smaller than their brethren on the low wet grounds about Cairo. Memphis is a far healthier place for the army to spend the hot and sickly season than where a portion of it is now encamped, at Camp Defiance. It is furthermore the key point of the Southwest held by the rebels. Should it fall into the hands of the soldiers of the Republic, the insurgents would be terribly weakened. Its loss to them would be a fatal blow, as it would render the capture of New Orleans certain, and place the whole line of the Mississippi in the possession of the patriots.

If the order to advance on Memphis be given simultaneously with that for the march on Richmond, a splendid and exciting rivalry will spring up between the troops of the Northwest and the soldiers of the East, which will first reach their destination. The 4th of July should and can be celebrated by the two patriot armies in Richmond and Memphis. The fall and winter campaign will then close the war and crush the serpent's head.

Murder of Col. Ellsworth.

Some particulars connected with the killing of Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria, while in the act of running up the stars and stripes, are given under our news head. The event shocked the entire country, and the cry from every soldier and citizen will be—"REVENGE!" The swift justice which overtook his murderer does not avenge the blood of Col. Ellsworth. It will take whole regiments of such cowardly assassins as his murderer, to appease the feelings of true American soldiers and citizens. The act was in keeping with the attack upon Sumter and indicates the mode of warfare to be pursued by the chivalric guerrillas with whom we have to contend. Jeff. Davis would no doubt surrender one-half of his coveted empire for a similar assassination of Generals Scott and Butler. Every such act is good for fifty thousand additional soldiers in the loyal army.

The Slave Roll Call.

A few years since Senator Toombs, of Georgia, prophesied in the Senate of the United States that he would one day call the roll of his slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument. To-day that same Senate chamber is filled with Massachusetts soldiers, prepared to defend Bunker Hill and the Government, and to drive back the slave-masters of Georgia and the rest of the secession States. Bully Toombs will not live long enough to see his prophesy fulfilled; but we may all live long enough to see his traitorous carcas dangling between heaven and earth, food for vultures and wild beasts.

The Reign of Terror.

Another party of our citizen mechanics have just returned from that God-forsaken sink-hole — Memphis — and they bring the same old reports of the reign of terror there. We have had a long interview with one of the party — Mr. John Whiteside—who left the pestilential atmosphere on the 17th, minus his winter's wages, but rejoiced to get into a pure atmosphere on any terms. Laboring men from the North are still being impressed into the rebel army by hundreds, after being cheated out of all their possessions, while hundreds are deserting and fleeing to their homes. The greatest crime known to the Vigilance Committee is to be a Northern man, and anything Northern is synonymous with Abolitionism. Recruiting officers are paid five dollars a head for recruits, and that is the only business that pays. Hundreds of men, after being cheated out of everything they possess, are forced into the army to secure food, because they have not the means of getting away. Others join to prevent falling into the hands of the den of thieves, recognized as Vigilance Committees; but these are not the men to be relied upon to fight their battles. A large percentage of those who escape volunteer as soon as they get among white men. They will prove a terror to their persecutors when they return to the South to avenge their injuries.

There is a strong Union sentiment even in Memphis, we are assured, but Union men are awed into silence by the fanatical mob by which the city is controlled.

Mr. Whiteside reports all kinds of provisions in Memphis at starvation prices and daily advancing.

We are indebted to Mr. W. for Memphis papers of the 14th and 15th. Their contents are amusing, yet humiliating.

GO STEADY!—It is not surprising that many persons have been impatient at the seeming inactivity of the Government in not at once commencing an active and vigorous campaign upon the rebels. But it should be borne in mind that to plan and prepare for a great war is no small undertaking. Thus far, facts have demonstrated that in every movement, Gen. Scott and the Government have evinced a prudence, skill and military science never before developed in the history of any war. A correspondent from Washington, in behalf of Gen. Scott, telegraphed a few days ago as follows:

"Send no more troops to Washington who are not well armed and abundantly suppled with camp equipage, clothing and war material. Ten thousand such men, in good train and discipline, are worth twenty thousand troops unprepared for the camp, no matter how brave."

Here is an answer to those who have been clamorously proclaiming that troops should at one march upon Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, &c., and denouncing the Government for delaying the departure of thousands of unarmed, unprepared volunteers, who at the first summons, rushed into the ranks. Day after day we hear the question repeated: When are the troops to march? The more time granted them for drill and military exercise, the better fitted will they be for the arduous duties that will be imposed upon them. Already many find great difficulty in overcoming the incipient troubles of camp life, and in many instances give the troops a foretaste of the suffering in a campaign when poorly provided for. Men can be got together quickly enough—there might be no difficulty in raising two hundred thousand men, but it takes time, preparation and money to equip them, patience to discipline them, and judgment to make their services effective.

One Cause of Division.

From all of our exchanges and other sources of communication with the East and Northwest, we can learn of but one cause of dissention in the great northern army. This arises from the fact that the Government cannot accept the services of all the men who wish to be counted in for a fight. In some States much feeling is manifested by various companies and regiments because they cannot be mustered into service. Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, was compelled to read the riot act to a number of companies a few days ago, while clamoring for a place in some of the regiments already more than full.

WHEN WILL RECIPROCITY BE RESORTED TO?—If there is anything for which our Government is to be found fault with in our present straits—any point upon which she is remiss to her loyal subjects—it is her laxity toward rebels invading our own camps. There should be the strictest surveillance placed upon every man from the seceding States, and those who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves should be dealt with according to the rules of war. Every Northern man now found within the grasp of the desperadoes of the South who cannot pronounce the Shibboleth of slavery and secession—who cannot establish his devotion to the Southern Confederacy and his treachery to his Government, is fortunate if he gets off with a shaved head and a tarred back or impressment into the rebel army. While this state of thing is going on in the South, the rebels invade our camps and strychnine our flour, rat-soup our troops and drench our sailors with chain-lightning whiskey. A few have been caught and punished; but so great is the liberality of the Government that hundreds of rebels have been permitted to entrench themselves within our very camps. We have now reached the point where a bounty should be offered for all such, and the motto should be death to every mother's son of them!

The "Stump-Tail" Currency.

The severest blow which has yet befallen the Northwest is through the agency of the Illinois and Wisconsin stump-tail currency. For three years past, it has been our circulating medium —driving out almost all other currency. The result is, that nearly all the money in circulation in the Northwest is of this character, and not one note out of every hundred is worth a continental curse.—Something must be done soon, and that something will be the refusal of *all* Illinois and Wisconsin currency. Our granaries are filled with produce, and that produce will soon be demanded in the eastern markets. If all of our dealers would combine and refuse to sell our grain except for coin or eastern currency, hard gold would soon take the place of the miserable stuff with which the country is now flooded. The following is the last graduation of the "stump-tail" made by the Railroad managers at Chicago:

LIST No. 1, PAR.

B'k of America, Chicago	Exchange Bank,
B'k Northern Illinois,	Kane County Bank,
Chicago Bank,	Marine Bank,

LIST No. 2, NINETY CENTS.

Alton Bank,	McLean County Bank,
American Bank,	Mechanics Bank,
B'k America, Mt. Carm'l	Merchants Bank,
Bank of Bloomington,	Pittsfield Bank,
Bank of Indemnity,	Reapers Bank,
Cumberland Co. Bank	Union Bank,
E. I Tinkham & Co's B'k	Mahaiwe Bank.
Highland Bank	International Bank.

LIST No. 3. EIGHTY CENTS.

Bank of Brooklyn,	Ill. State Security B'k,
Bank of Commerce,	Illinois Central Bang,
Bank of Illinois,	Lake Michigan Bank,
B'k of Jackson County,	Ohio River Bank,
Bank of Sparta,	Pamet Bank,
Bond County Bank,	Patriotic Bank
Columbian Bank,	State Stock Bank,
City Bank of Ottawa.	U. S. Stock Bank,
Fulton Bank,	Wheat Growers Bank.
Illinois River Bank,	

LIST No. 4. SEVENTY CENTS,

Bank of Galena	Franklin Bank,
Gank of Geneseo,	Kankakee Bank,
Bulls Head Bank,	Marshall Co. Bank,
Central Bank,	Toulon Bank,
Eagle Bank,	Olympic Bank.

LIST No. 5. SIXTY CENTS.

Agricultural Bank,	Commercial Bank,
Alisana Bank,	Kaskaskia Bank,
Bank of Aledo,	Western B'k of Illinois,
Bank of Metropolis,	Warren Co. Bank,
Bank of Elgin,	

LIST No, 6. FIFTY CENTS.

Bank of Benton,	Jersey County Bank,
Bank of Ashland,	Lancaster Bank,
Bank of Napierville,	Lafayette Bank,
Douglas Bank,	Narraganset Bank,
Garden State Bank,	Plowmans' Bank,
Hamden Bank,	Reed's Bank,
Humboldt Bank,	Rock Island Bank,

The Seat of War—Distances.

The seat of war covers an area of some 500 by 400 miles — embracing the immediate field of warlike preparations, of which Washington is the center. The important military points surrounding it beginning at the south and coming round through Virginia and Maryland, are indicated in the following schedule:

	Miles.
The great Fortress Monroe, at the outlet of James River and Chesapeake Bay, and distant from Washington down the Potomac and Bay	225
From Washington to Richmond Va. via Potomac and railway from Acquia Creek	130
From Washington to Acquia Creek, by the Potomac	55
From Washington to Alexandria, below Washington	7
From Washington to Arlington Heights, across the Potomac from the President's House, as the bird flies	3
From Washington to Harper's Ferry, by railroad	80
By way of canal along Potomac river	60
From Havre de Grace, down the Chesapeake Bay, and thence via Annapolis railroad to Washington	85
Do via Baltimore to Washington	64
From New York to Havre de Grace	169
From Philadelphia to Havre de Grace	62
From New York to Washington by rail	233
From New York to Washington, by sea and by Chesapeake Bay and Potomac	530
Via the sea the bay, and Annapolis railroad	530

While the Potomac river forms an important defensive line to Washington, against Virginia, the State of Maryland, by land and water, is completely at the mercy of the North.

VIRGINIA ELECTION — GRAND UNION VICTORY.

Parkersburg—930 for Union; 72 for Secession.

In the precinct opposite Marietta, Ohio, in Wood county, no Secession vote was polled.

Wheeling—2,295 for Union; 89 for Secession.

Tyler county—About 700 Union majority.

Harrison county—About 1,000 Union majority.

Wood county—About 1,600 Union majority.

Preston county—A strong Union majority.

Berkley county—About 700 Union majority.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Returns from Virginin, Grafton county, show 429 against 1 for Secession, Tyler will give about 700 majority, Harrison about 1,000 Wood about 1,600 all against Secession. Martinsburg, Berkley county, gives about 700 against Secession.

PLUCKY AND PATRIOTIC. — The editor of the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth has mettle. Hear him in a late number of that paper:

If civil war has commenced, we wish it distinctly understood that we are for the United States government. We don't like Lincoln, and never did, but he is only a four years affair. We hope and believe that the United States Government is permanent. God bless the old Stars and Stripes. We had rather die defending them than to live a thousand years under a rattlesnake, pelican, or skunk's misery flag.

This Morning's News.

Dispatches from the East via Nashville, Tenn., to be read with some Doubts.

Reported Engagement near Ft. Monroe.

Skirmish at Harper's Ferry.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

ENGLAND IS NEUTRAL.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—A private dispatch to the Daily Gazette says that there was fighting at Harper's Ferry on Saturday morning, in which the enemy was repulsed. On Sunday a fight took place at Hampton near Fortress Monroe. One hundred and sixty of Lincoln's men were killed and wounded, the Southern loss was only fifty.

Partial returns from eighteen counties in Virginia show only thirteen votes against secession.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Capt. Miller of the bark Sarah was arrested to-day charged with fitting out that vessel for the slave trade.

A Col. of one of the Zouave regiments is missing.

The ninth and eighth regiments leave for Washington to-night. The 79th Zouave Regiment leaves to-morrow morning.

A man was arrested to-day by Superintendent Kennedy for using seditious language.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The steamer Minnesota was expected to leave Fortress Monroe to-day for the blockade at Charleston. Two or three other vessels will soon follow.

Passengers who left Richmond yesterday, arrived here this morning, and say the train on which they arrived brought one thousand South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the entire number of the Confederate troops there number at least 3,000. They are badly armed and equipped, and were throwing up entrenchments, in anticipation of an attack. The opinion was that the Federal troops would move towards Harper's Ferry by that route.

The 5th and 69th New York Regiments are two miles below Alexandria on the line of the railroad with provisions, and had arrested eighteen secession soldiers in citizens' dress who have been brought to Alexandria.

A man who was seized by the Zouaves three miles from that city carrying a secession flag was made by them to carry it on a pole to the Relay House and there compelled him to trample on it. He was then placed in custody.

Another military movement is on foot but the Government keeps it strictly secret. Harper's Ferry advices state that the secessionists there are greatly alarmed at the Government movements and expect an attack momentarily.

One of the captured secessionists confirms the report that on Saturday P. M., about 100 secessionists were but a few miles from Arlington Heights, but returned when they discovered the Federal troops coming over from Washington. The War Department is satisfied this is reliable.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y. May 27.

The funeral of Colonel Ellsworth took place to-day here and was attended by an immense concourse of people and firemen from various parts of the State.

BOSTON, May 27.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed today for Fort Pickens, with a crew of 24 men, and 150 extra seamen for the fleet, and a large amount of munitions of war.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.

The State troops at Jefferson City, numbering about 4,000 were ordered to disband yesterday by Gen. Price. At first they refused to obey, but it is believed they will quietly disperse and return to their homes.

The Aetna arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Queen Victoria's Proclamation of neutrality on the American rebellion.

THURSDAY'S TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—Chicago is in a brisk ferment at the way she has been treated by the Springfield authorities. Four thousand seven hundred men were tendered, and out of this number only two hundred and fifty-two run the gauntlet at Springfield so far as to get into the service of the United States in regimetal order. The *Tribune* threatens to appeal to the President.

—The New York Seventh Regiment was only mustered for thirty days. On Tuesday Hon. Chauncey Schaffer made a speech to the men, and invoked them by no means to return home before the close of the war. It is understood that they will be guided in this matter by Gen. Scott, and are willing to remain if there is a prospect of a speedy opening of the campaign.

—The New York Second Regiment passed through Baltimore on Tuesday.—They were well received and cheered in parts of the city.

—The ship Gen. Parkhill, from Liverpool, for Charleston, has arrived at Philadelphia in charge of the Niagara, from Charleston. She was spoken off Cape Rombine, on the 12th and ordered off.—The next day she was captured in attempting to run the blockade. The prize ship is 600 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is suspected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt. She was commanded by Capt. Forbes, her own captain being murdered on the outward voyage by some of the crew. She had two secession flags flying.

The Union men of Berkley county, Virginia, held a large meeting at Martinsburg, on Monday. The character of the resolutions is indicated by the declaration that "we have lived happily under the great government of the United States, and if that government has oppressed us, by any of its acts, legislative, executive or judicial, during its existence as one great General Government, we do not know it."

—In the Massachusetts Legislature a resolution amending the Constitution to allow naturalized foreigners the right of suffrage after a year's residence in the State, passed both Houses. This is an amendment to the "two years' amendment;" so odious to adopted citizens.

—Col. Vosburg, commanding one of the New York regiments, died in Washington on Monday. The President and Cabinet attended his funeral the next day.

—Two Philadelphia companies in Baltimore have seized a large quantity of arms stored in an unoccupied house, comprising 1,500 muskets in boxes, marked "Virginia muskets;" also 4,000 others, being the whole number taken from the Fort McHenry arsenal. They had been in the custody of the city authorities.

—The Union men of the Third District of Maryland, have nominated C. L. Leary for Congress.

—There was a most amusing stampede at Alexandria, on Friday last, of the citizens. The Pawnee, which lies opposite the town with her guns bearing upon it, steamed up and swung about, changing her position and moving nearer the town. They observed from the town unusual signs of activity on board, and at once took to flight. Hundreds of families moved out of the limits of the city.

—The ladies of Washington have prepared a magnificent flag, which they propose to present to the President, to be floated from the White House. The dimensions of the banner will be thirty-six feet by fifty-four and will cost about $300.

Gen. Butler has at least fifteen regiments at his disposal for advancing opening operations. He will at once inaugurate aggressive movements, and probably set the polluting feet of his New Englanders upon the sacred soil of Virginia in such a manner as to leave very distinct footprints of his march, unless Virginia is discreet, as Virginians are apt to be when there is a prospect for a fair fight.

FRIDAY'S NEWS—COLONEL ELSWORTH KILLED! — ALEXANDRIA AND ARINGTON HEIGHTS OCCUPIED, &c. &c.

On Thursday the New York Zouaves, the 14th and 79th and the New Jersey Regiments moved upon Alexandria while several other regiments took possession of Arlington Heights. The entrance into Alexandria was not very vigorously resisted. The Virginia troops fired upon the Government troops and fled. The most lamentable circumstance was the killing of Col. Ellsworth, in command of the New York Fire Zouaves.—Col. Elsworth hauled down the secession flag from the Marshal House, and while in the act of running up the stars and stripes, was shot dead by a concealed foe. His murderer was immediately put to death. The American flag now waves in triumph over Alexandria. The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth produced intense excitement in Washington — the military being almost uncontrolable, so great was the desire to march upon Washington.

Our telegrams of the 25th establish these important points:

1. Baltimore has been turned by a route from Havre de Grace, down Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis.

2. Gen. Scott commands the railroad from Annapolis to Washington. On the 23d, he controlled the trains south of the Annapolis junction, and on the 24th four New York Regiments and doubtless the Massachusetts troops under Gen. Butler were transferred to Washington.

3. This route—by rail to Havre de Grace, vessels to Annapolis, and a triangular road from Annapolis to Washington—is firmly established. The frigate Constellation is at Annapolis, manned by Massachusetts troops. The Government has seized all the vessels betw ee Annapolis and Havre de Grace; the depot at Havre de Grace is occupied by Massachusetts troops; and Gen. Patterson protects the Railroad Northeast of Havre de Grace.

4. With the North and West pouring troops through Philadelphia by this route and the late arrival of 5000 troops in Washington, Gen. Scott's confidence in the safety of Washington seems justified.

5. With this view the concentration of Southern troops at Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and Aquia Creek, and the petty piracies in the Chesapeake, do not appear to us very formidable.

The valley of Virginia, very populous and under strict military discipline since the John Brown afnair, has doubtless concentrared a considerable body of men at Harper's Ferry—by the latest account 3000 men. If no more, they will hardly proceed to the Relay House, which is now or will soon be within Gen. Scott's lines.

Saturday's Telegrams—Gen. Butler in Virginia—Concentration of Rebels—Col. Ellsworth's Funeral, &c.

Gen. Butler landed 4000 troops near Landhaven. At his approach the rebels attempted to burn the bridges, cutting off the approaches, but were frustrated. He has entire possession for several miles between James and York rivers.

At Alexandria the Zouaves shot several rebels on Friday night who were justifying the murder of Ellsworth. Others were flying from the city. In Alexandria, where usually the vote is 1900, there were only 800 votes for Secession, and 50 for Union. The aggregate vote, Friday, in Uniontown, Clarksburg, Grafton, Roseburg, Portland and New Creek, Va., was 1738 against Secession and 66 for it.

Col. Ellsworth's funeral took place Saturday noon from the executive mansion. He was followed by the Zouaves, among whom was the avenger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical flag torn down by Ellsworth. Then followed President, Secretarys Seward and Smith, officers of Zouaves in carriages, military, &c. All the bells of the city were tolled, all flags at half mast, and buildings in mourning.

Western Virginia is excepted in the order of the Postmaster General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceding States. Every fair chance will be made for postal arrangements in that section.

It was intended at Fort Monroe to make a general attack upon the rebel batteries Thursday night, but it was postponed. It is not certainly known what time operations will commence. Every thing is prepared for an attack upon Norfolk. The Cumberland, Yankee and Star will engage the batteries, acting in conjunction with forces landed from propellers.

A New York dispatch of Saturday evening says reports had reached that city that a United States Steamer had an engagement that day with a battery at Acquia Creek, completely demolishing it; the men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Fort Monroe.

Army Correspondence.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., May 26th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—So many of the men in this Regiment have been away during the past week that on some occasions the companies could scarcely turn out a corporal's guard each. This state of things not being to the Colonel's liking, he sent word to the Company officers in different localities to summon the men together and bring them to the rendezvous immediately. This was the cause of the hasty departure of "our boys" from your city last Wednesday and Thursday, much to the disappointment of themselves and friends. The Regiment, which is now full, is all here with the exception of perhaps fifty members. In our own company we have enough and to spare—having something over the maximum number, 101. Whether some will have to leave or we be allowed all we have is not yet decided, but no more of your readers need come here to enlist, as they will not have the ghost of a chance to get into this Regiment.

Last Tuesday a small portion of the Regiment marched to St. Anthony and back, a distance of about fifteen miles, just for a little exercise. They were well received by the ladies of the "twin cities," and feasted with the good things furnished by them. Speeches were made by Col. Aldrich, Col. Gorman and others I wot not of. The exercise did 'em good, and the only regret expressed was that the distance was not fifteen miles each way—so they could ride.

The much-talked-of Regimental flag, gotten up by the ladies of St. Paul for the First Regiment, Minn. Volunteers, having arrived at that place, the Regiment yesterday morning marched thither to receive it. The presentation address was delivered on behalf of the ladies, by Capt. Stansbury, U. S. A., and was responded to by Col. Gorman in one of his best efforts. The flag is a well-designed stand of colors, of dark blue silk, with a heavy yellow fringe and tassels, the staff surmounted by a spear. On one side is painted the coat of arms of the United States, with the national motto, and on the other those of Minnesota, with the words—"First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers." Both arms being encircled by thirty-four stars. After the presentation a national salute of 34 guns was fired, when the Regiment formed in column and marched to the Winslow House, where a sumptuous repast, furnished by the liberality of the citizens of St. Paul, was partaken of. Dinner over, they marched to the steamers Hawkeye State and Northern Belle, in which they were taken to the Fort "free gratis and for nothing" by the generous captains thereof. A dance was given on the Northern Belle the same evening and was well attended.

It is at last decided that some of the companies are going to the frontier forts to fight mosquitoes and "injins." Companies A and E go to Fort Ripley, under command of Captain Wilkin; Companies B and G to Fort Ridgely, under command of Major Dyke. We have received orders to be prepared to march (by *water*) on Tuesday next, and are being furnished with canteens, knapsacks and haversacks. How long we will remain there we know not, but it is stated here that Col. Gorman has received a letter from Gov. Ramsey (an old gent. now in Washington), written by direction of Gen. Scott, stating that in two months at farthest the Second Regiment will be accepted and sent to the Forts to relieve us, when we will go South. This report is almost too good to be true, and although it comes from high quarters may turn out a hoax.

The "Printers' Fraternity" of the Regiment held a meeting last night and resolved to appoint Corresponding Secretaries at the different Forts in order to keep each other posted while separated. Several donations were received and acknowledged, among which were one box of oranges from two ladies formerly of Minnesota, now in La Crosse, Wis., and several dozen sweet brier pipes from a man about your size in the *Messenger* office. Ample justice will be done to all donors by the donees.

By-the-by, speaking of donations I should state that a spruce young man—Wm. Capron by name—who has seen service and knows what soldiers need, has manufactured a lot of neat candlesticks and presented them to company B. Bill will be kindly remembered.

Sergeant Jacob Marty, jr., has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Regiment, and has entered on the duties of his office. Stillwater is coming in for a full share of the Regimental offices.

Should any of your readers wish to take a good pleasant ride, I would recommend them to get a horse and buggy and come up to Fort Ridgley and see the folks. It is less than two hundred miles by land, and they could appreciate the scenery on the route. They can always be sure of a soldier's welcome and camp fare from every man in the garrison, especially if they bring a box of

RAISINS.

DIED,

In this city on the 19th inst., FREDDY, infant son of *M.* B. and Mary T. *Smith*, aged 10 months and 19 days.

"Thy life how cold it might have been,
If days had grown to years!
How dark, how deeply stained with sin,
With weariness and tears!
How happy thus to sink to rest,
So early numbered with the blest!

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON—*In District Court.*

Peter Soderstrom
Against
Johanna Soderstrom. } *Summons.*

The State of Minnesota,
To Johanna Soderstrom:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said county of Washington, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at the city of Stillwater in said county, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the ptaintiff in this action will apply to said Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

L. R. CORNMAN, *Plaintiff's Atty.*

Dated Stillwater, *May* 23d, 1861.—37-7t.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. *County of Washington, SS.* } *In Probate Court.*

In the matter of the estate of James P. Whitney and George A. Whitney, minors

Upon reading and filing the petition of Thomas E. Whitney of Boston in the State of Massachusetts, guardian of James P. Whitney and George A. Whitney, minor children of George A. Whitney, late of said Boston, deceased, representing that said minors are the owners of certain real estate in said petition described, situate in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota; and further representing that it would be beneficial to his said wards to have the said real estate sold, and the proceeds invested for their benefit; and praying that a license may be granted to him as such guardian for the sale of said real estate. It is therefore ordered that the next of kin of said wards, and all persons interested in their estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of said estate.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater May 22d, 1861. n37-4t.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Advertisers Will Please Remember that the MESSENGER Has a Circulation of Nearly Double that of any other paper in the St. Croix Valley!

Rev. S. Barnes will preach on Sunday morning next, in Mower's Block, and in Hudson in the afternoon of same day. *

SENATOR RICE will please accept our acknowledgments for numerous and valuable public documents, just received.

RAFTS.—A number of large rafts have left this place during the week, and many more are being made up at the head of the lake.

Dr. DeMontreville, as will be seen by his card, has returned from the South, and will attend to professional business at his office on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

A SMALL ENTERPRISE.—We notice a little steamer scudding past our office every day, bearing the pretentious name of *Enterprise*. We understand she is in the St. Croix trade, running from Prescott to Taylor's Falls. We would suppose, from her appearance, that her capacity is about one hen power—scant.

DR. MULLER.— Major Dyke, in command at Fort Ridgely, has appointed Dr. Alfred Muller of this city as Surgeon for that post. While we regret to part with Dr. Muller, we feel like congratulating the officers and soldiers stationed there upon their good fortune in securing the professional services of Dr. Muller, who, we understand, accepts the appointment.

The sketch of a sermon on our first page, delivered by Rev. Mr. Eggleston in the M. E. church of this place a short time since, was prepared without any reference to its publication, and is now published only at the earnest solicitation of members of his congregation. Though not written out in full, it will repay a careful perusal.

A SINGULAR EGG.—The *St. Croixian*, published at St. Croix Falls, in a recent issue, says:

"We have been shown a hen's egg by J. B. Churchill, Esq., seven and a half inches around lengthways, and six inches in circumference, and weighing four ounces; being nearly twice the size of an ordinary egg."

A "hen's egg by J. B. Churchill."—When he hatches, Mr. St. Croixian, won't you be kind enough to send us one of the chickens? — provided the breed belong to the anti-garden-scratching variety.

PLANT FREELY. — From all we can learn, there will be a much greater area of ground sown and planted in our State than ever before. This is right, as all the surplus will be needed. Beans can be made a profitable crop, and they can be planted after all other crops are in. They are a hearty and wholesome article of food, extensively used in the army, easily raised, and a profitable crop. Every contingency of failure of leading crops —wheat and corn — should be provided against by planting freely of all other kinds.

HORACE GREELEY.—Mr. Greeley has written a letter to L. M. Ford, Secretary of our State Agricultural Society, signifying his intention to address such literary Societies as may desire his services in this State in September, and close his labors by addressing the people at the State Fair. Cannot some of the literary Societies of our city secure Mr. Greeley's presence? It should be done without fail. It can be done by corresponding with Hon. J. H. Baker, St. Paul.

A Sporting Joke.

A gentleman whose *father* resides in the South, was asked recently if he was not going to the war, to which he replied "not if I can help it."

"Why," says his friend, "you are a 'crack shot' and can bag as many birds in a day as the next man."

"That may be very true," says the affectionate 'cuss,' but I hardly think it would be very sportsman-like in me to go down South and *bag* dad."

A Curse Upon Traitors.

It would almost appear as if TOM MOORE lived during the present times, and that when he wrote "Lalla Rookh" he had in view our country and the traitors of to-day. The following passage is appropriate:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblessed cup for him,
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim—
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish as he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parched desert thirsting die,
While lakes that show in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell!

MAURY. — The N. Y. Sunday *Times* does the defection of Lieut. Maury in verse as follows:

"Observatory Maury" once, alas!
We called our nation's glory;
But now with pitying shrug the word we pass,
Observe—*a-tory*—Maury!

LOOK OUT FOR BURGLARS. — An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to force open the rear door to the store room of Mr. J. A. Bates, on Main street. The operator was evidently a bungler, or was frightened away before making any considerable progress.

AN INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—That triumph of civil engineering, Stimson Alley—by which about two acres of the lake St. Croix was detached from its natural position and thrown between the Alley and Main street — is rapidly becoming what everybody predicted it would become — an intolerable nuisance, — a breeder of cholera, fever, cholera-morbus, cholera-infantum, ague, gout, blues, frogs, tad-poles, musquitoes, gallinippers, snails, snakes, alligators, lice, and every description of disease, vermin, quadrupeds and bipeds. We are glad to see a petition to the City Council in circulation declaring it a nuisance and asking its abatement. Let the Council make an active, vigorous, exterminating war upon this thing — otherwise our healthy city, in the localities of Stimson Alley, will become familiar with hearses and grave-diggers.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.—Innocent type sometimes perpetrate terrible jokes. Some weeks ago a compositor in the *Pioneer* office, in setting up the name of Lieut. Mark W. Downie, of this city, made the name read *Mary*, instead of Mark. Well, we all enjoyed the joke, as did Lieut. Downie—but, like other jokes it becomes more and more serious the further it gets from home. Witness the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of May 22d:

MORE WOMEN SOLDIERS.—Mary W. Downie, six feet two inches high, is 1st Lieutenant of the Stillwater company, Minnesota Regiment. She baffled even the inspection of the Surgeon of the regiment in discovering her sex, but was recognized by a St. Paul printer, who became shockingly frightened at her threats of vengeance upon him if he exposed her, and he decamped.

O Mary, Mary! what a gay deceiver! Since the "discovery," Mary has been promoted to regimental Quartermaster. We called upon her at Fort Snelling a day or two since and found her full of business—surrounded by ledgers, muster-rolls, &c.

A Day and Night at the Fort.

We spent the day at Fort Snelling last Saturday and found everything moving along in the very best style. The regiment is more than full— there being over one thousand men mustered in.—The proficiency of the soldiers—acquired by most of them during the few weeks since they enlisted—would astonish persons unacquinted with the labor and discipline required in camp. Their soldierly bearing and proficiency reflect credit alike upon officers and men.

Our own company (B) in which our citizens feel a peculiar and local interest, were all in excellent health and spirits. There is a general regret throughout the regiment that their movement is not to be in the direction of "Dixie Land," through Baltimore, instead of the Forts on our frontiers; yet, like true soldiers, they submit with the best possible grace. There is not a man in the Stillwater company on the sick list, which is no doubt attributable to their habits of sobriety. This company, with company G, are under orders to move to-day for Fort Ridgely.

Our Flag.

"Occasional," of the *Philadelphia Press*, furnishes the following eloquent tribute to the flag of our country. God forgive the man who will not honor the stars and stripes:

What a magic there is in the symbol that represents a truth! The Turk, with his crescent — the Frenchman, with his eagles — the Englishman, with his St. George — the Irishman, with his shamrock— the Scotchman, with his thistle—the Italian, with his red shirt of Garibaldi—are reday to encounter all odds, and to defy death itself. But of all the emblems that ever roused and rallied a people, that of the American Flag is the most irresistible. It has survived many a battle and many a breeze. It is the signal not only of a free, but of a progressive people. It is the sign of life and liberty. The English banners are the same always; the French tri-color is the same always; but the stars on our flag are constantly increasing in number. Every new State gives us a new constellation, and as each appears on the blue sky of the banner, the hearts of the people turn to it instinctively, and welcome it is a light that will never expire. And it is interesting to witness how unconquerable is the affection they bear it.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time, during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are the same as Fairbanks', or like them, or are improvements upon them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER!

MARINE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

—o—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

LOGS,
LUMBER,
AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Including and embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Hams, Fish, Salt, Riging, Teas, Coffee, Crackers, Dried fruit, Preserved Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Strawberries, Spices, Raisins, Candy, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Alchohol, Burning Fluid, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consisting in part of

Domestic sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Blue Drills, Denims, Flannels, Ticking, Ginghams, Delains, Shawls, Gloves, Hose, Hoods, Rigoletts, Belts, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

Is the Largest and Best we have ever before offered in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthen Glass & Queensware, Window shades, Wall paper, Blank books and stationery, Farming tools, Plows, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Shovels, Grain cradles, Scythes & Snath's, COOKING STOVES & stove pipe, Carpets, Mackinaw blankets and Horse blankets, Shoe-packs, Buck gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received from Chicago and St. Louis a very fine and large assortment of goods which we shall sell at prices that defy competition. We will not be undersold in Northern Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay. Having recently connected with our establishment a BOOT & SHOE SHOP With experienced and competent workmen, we must we shall be able to furnish our customers with everything in this line to their advantage and satisfaction.

☞ Wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, butter, eggs, cranberries, hides & furs taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market prices paid.

Also, Agents for Dr. D. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

1,000 Bushels of Corn wanted in exchange for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange for goods.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.
Nov. 16, 1860—n10-3m

ONE DOLLAR SAVED
IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

GREAT BARGAINS!

NO HUMBUG!

Prices Never Heard of in this Country!

JOS. E. SCHLENK,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley, that he has concluded to sell out his entire stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, including

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

all of which are perfectly new and just opened

At Eastern Cost Prices.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FOR THE WINTER

200 OVER COATS,

a good one at $4; a better one at from 4,50 to $5,50; a first rate one from 6 to $16.

A corresponding number, and at corresponding prices, of

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, TWEED & SATINETT

Coats,
Pants,
And Vests!

12 doz. Flannel Shirts!
50 pair tip top Blankets!
50 doz. heavy Moccasins!
50 doz. Undershirts and Drawers!
50 doz. New England country-made Socks!
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Only One Cash Price!

This stock must be sold by the first day of January, 1861.

REMEMBER!

and call and see before purchasing elsewhere

Bernheimer's Block. Main st., Stillwater.
Oct. 1, 1860—3 JOS. E. SCHLENK.

DENTIST

D. DeMONTREVILLE has returned to the city, bringing with him all the various appliances for the manufacture of every description of Artificial teeth—particularly the latest improvements of Vulcanite Base, India Rubber, Amber, Gutta Purcha, Aluminum, Platinized silver, Virgin silver and Gold as mountings for Artificial teeth. His facilities now are such as will permit him to perform every operation on the teeth for their preservation, extraction, or supplying Artificial substitutes, on such low terms as to be within the reach of all who desire his services.

Dr. DeM. may be found daily at his office, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Stillwater, April 16th, 1861.—31 tf.

THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT the bills of the St. Croix Valley Bank and Rockwell & Co's Bank, Elkhorn, Wis., and furnish gold or exchange at current rates for the same.

DARLING & SCHEFFER.
32 D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

NOTICE,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respectfully inform the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLMAN.
—Stillwater, March 2, 1861. n25-tf

CAMPHENE,
A very large suply at a low figure,
CARLI BROS.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday evening. LEVY & DANIELS.

LINSEED OIL.
A very large suply, cheap at
CARLI BROS.

LIST OF LANDS

UPON WHICH TAXES were due Washington county, on assessment of the year 1856, and remaining unpaid March 7th, 1857, and were advertised March 7th, 1857, and were offered for sale and sold April 14th, 1857, and the next succeeding days thereafter, and the Register of Deeds having failed to advertise the list of unredeemed lands sold for taxes within the time specified therefor in Sec. 63, Chapter 9, of the Public Statutes of Minnesota, therefore, and in accordance with Sec. 83 of said chapter, notice is hereby given, that such lands will be deeded to the purchasers thereof, from and after the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1861, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

In whose name Assessed.	Description.	Lot.	Block.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Tax.	Charges.	Interest.	Total.	By whom bid in and to whom certificates of sale were assigned.
Ahl John N	Stillwater	pt 10	28					3 50	85	4 90	9 20	Washington Co.
Anderson Swen F	nw qr ne qr			3	31	20	39					
"	lot 1			27	32	do						
"	" 1			34	do	do	98	2,15	1,05	3,64	6,'4	"
Arpin Dolph		1 & 2	38					1,40	95	2.62	4.92	"
Anderson Ola		1	1					70	85	1,76	3,31	"
Asbeck Franz	lot 7			15	30	20	2					
"	6			21	do	do	90	3,26	95	4.79	9.00	"
Abell Irving L	n hf nw qr			28	31	do	80	2,80	85	4.46	7,81	"
Allen C H	se qr nw qr			3	32	do	40	1,40	85	2.56	4,81	"
Bergman James	lot 4			34	do	do	28	98	85	2,08	3,91	"
Bibber Martin	nw qr ne qr			2	31	21						
"	s hf se qr			33	32	do						
"	ne qr ne qr			2	31	do	160	5,64	1,05	7,62	14,31	"
Bachel Allen		6	126					05	85	1.02	1.92	"
Brown L C		10	11					70	85	1,76	3,31	"
Blood G L		6	6					70	85	1.76	3,31	"
Berkey Hiram	nw qr nw qr			18	31	19	33:82	1 10	85	2 82	4 36	"
Cagwin Isaac A	nw qr se qr			20	30	20	40					
"	ne rq se qr			29	do	do	40	4 20	95	5 87	11 02	H K McKinstry
Caplazi P A		12	11					18	85	1 17	2 20	Washington Co.
Cortins J D		1	13					70	85	1 76	3 31	"
Colemar	se qr sw qr			30	30	21						
"	se qr se qr			17								
"	n hf ne qr & lot 3 & ne qr nw qr			20	31	do	160	5 60	1 25	7 80	14 65	do
Cox A F	nw qr			4								
"	ne qr se qr			5	30	20	209	7 00	95	9 06	17 01	do
Chamberlain A S	w hf nw qr			31	do	do	70	2 45	85	3 76	7 06	do
Crevers Adolphus	lot 7			—	do	21	54	1 89	85	3 12	5 86	do
Cederholm Adolph	nw qr sw qr			28	32	20	40					
"	lots 1 2 and 3			29	do	do	102:85	5 00	1 15	7 01	13 16	do
Carpenter Albert	s hf sw qr			14	do	21	80	2 80	85	4 16	7 81	do
Drum Andrew	hf ne qr ne qr			32	31	do	40	1 40	85	2 56	4 81	do
Dowling Lewis		pt 23	7					14	85	1 12	2 11	do
Dwyer Jas J	pt w hf nw qr & ne qr sw qr			15	30	20	—	2 80	95	4 27	8 02	do
Eagan Michael	nw qr			7	32	do	77:94	6 23	85	8 07	15 15	do
Ennis Wm H	e hf se qr nw qr se qr & sw qr se qr			2	31	21	160	7 00	1 05	9 19	17 22	do
Emmerson Stephen		pt 30						1 40	85	2 56	4 81	do
Edgerton Thomas	s hf ne qr & nw qr ne qr			25	32	21	120	4 20	95	5 87	11 02	Morgan May
Edgerton Erastus	sw qr			35	32	do	160	5 60	1 60	8 20	15 40	Washington county
Fisher John	nw qr sw qr & s hf nw qr			31	31	19	120:01	4 24	95	5 91	11 10	do
Friedrieck Richard P	sw qr ne qr			33	32	21	40	1 40	85	2 56	4 81	do
Goodman Laurence	nw qr nw qr			32	31	do						do
"	n hf sw qr & sw qr sw qr			29	do	do	160	5 60	1 65	7 58	14 23	do
Gilman F & J B	lot 1			9	32	do	21	74	85	1 81	3 40	do
Gray Wm	lt 7			32	31	19	53	1 79	85	3 00	5 64	do
Greenleaf & Chappell	n hf ne qr			21	32	21	80	2 80	85	4 16	7 81	do
Graves Mary	s hf sw qr			32	30	20						do
"	se qr nw qr			31	do	21	120	4 20	95	5 87	11 02	do
Glifton Ephraim	lot 7			14	do	20	3:40					do
"	" 10			15	do	do	5:80	82	95	1 44	2 71	do
Grover M	nw qr ne qr e hf nw qr & sw qr nw qr			6	32	21	155:88	5 36	1 05	7 30	13 71	do
Grandstand Jonas	se qr nw qr			13	do	20	40	1 40	85	2 56	4 81	do
Harding Henry	lot 3			23	31	do	60	2 10	85	3 36	6 31	Borup & Oakes.
Hall George		2	9									
"		3 & 4	do					2 10	1 05	3 59	6 74	Washington county
Huff Sherman P	n hf sw qr			21	30	21	80	2 80	85	4 16	7 81	do

Stillwater, February 26, 1861.

F. A. HASKELL, County Treasurer.

NEW

DRUG HOUSE!!

JOS. S. CARLI, - - - - - - - - - J. W. CARLI.

CARLI BROS.

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF STILLWATER and the St. Croix Valley, that they have just received and are now opening, at their store

HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK,

The largest and most complete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
GLASS WARE,
FANCY ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Ever brought into this market. All of which we have purchased at prices that will enable us to

Sell Lower

Than any other house in this city, and as low as any in the State.

All articles we sell, and particularly Medicines, we will guarantee fresh and free from any adulteration whatever.

OUR STOCK OF

Perfumeries

And Fancy Articles being large and varied, it is impossible to mention all of them. We have ample sample cases,

AND IT WILL AFFORD US PLEASURE to exhibit the various styles.

Cash System.

We have adopted the cash system, and no goods will by sold unless for cash.

Stillwater, August 13th, 1859—v3-48-1y

FLOUR! FLOUR!

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

EXTRA

WARRANTED

Family Flour

CALL AT

A. & P. ZOLLER'S STORE,

CHESTNUT STREET!

NEAR FORSTALL'S STORE

Clifton Mills, Flour,
Prairie Mills Flour,
Greenwood Mills Flour,
Dayton Mills Flour,
Pacific Mills Flour,
Paradise Mills Flour.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.
A. & P. ZOLLER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District, in and for the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, in the action wherein Lewis Johnson, Edward Simms and John Purdy, partners as the Washington City Savings Bank are plaintiffs, and Howard Lindsley, Owen P. Marsh and Charles G. Pelleys are defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants for the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred Fifteen Dollars and forty-five cents ($2,115 45), a transcript of which judgment was docketed in this Washington County on the second day of April, A. D. 1858, and which said judgement was duly assigned to Lewis Johnson and Edward Simms, March 9th, 1861.

I have, on this 10th day of May, A. D. 1861, levied upon the following described real estate situated in the County of Washington and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit:

Lots number one (1), two (2), and seven (7), and north half of the north-east quarter of section number ten (10), lot number six (6) of section number eleven (11), lot number two (2) of section number fourteen (14), and lots number one (1) and two (2) of section number fifteen (15), all in township number thirty-two (32) north of range number twenty-one (21) west, containing, according to Government survey, two hundred ninety 73-100 acres (290 73-100), as the property of Owen P. Marsh one of the defendants in said execution.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash, the above described real property, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the City of Stillwater in Washington County, Minnesota, on Wednesday the 26th day of June A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day to satisfy said execution with the interest and costs thereon.

Stillwater, May 10th, 1861.
GRANVILLE M. STICKNEY,
Sheriff.
WM. SPRIGG HALL,
Att'y for Assignee of Judgment. 35-7t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington, SS } *In Probate Court.*

IN the matter of the estate of James L. Hyatt deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of George W. McMurphy, Administrator of the estate of James L. Hyatt, formerly of the county of St. Croix in the Territory of Wisconsin, deceased, praying that a day may be fixed by this Court for the settlement of his final account as such administrator:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 5th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.
Dated Stillwater May 1st 1861. n34-4w.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington, SS. } *In Probate Court.*

IN the matter of the estate of John Columbus, late of said county deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of William Willim, executor of the last will and testament of John Columbus, deceased, representing that further time is necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and praying that the time allowed to him for that purpose may be extended for six months from the 29th day of May 1861.

It is ordered, that said application be heard and determined before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 29th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
Judge of Probate.
Dated, Stillwater April 29th 1861, n34-4t.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, executed by Charles E. Upstill and Honorah Upstill, his wife, of the county of Washington in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, as Mortgagors, and delivered to Redfield Proctor, then of the county of Meeker, Territory of Minnesota, now of Proctorsville State of Vermont, as mortgagee, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington aforesaid on the 31st day of August A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 633 and 634, and was given to secure the payment of five hundred dollars and interest, according to the terms of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, and signed by said Charles E. Upstill. There is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and seventy one and 83-100 dollars, and no suit or other proceedings at law have been had or instituted for the collection of said amount or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Washington, in the then Territory, now State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter, and the west half of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. ten, (10) township No. thirty, [30] north of range No. twenty (20) west, containing one hundred acres according to Government survey, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at his office in the city of Stillwater, in said county, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Mortgagee.*
WM. M. MCCLUER, *Attorney for Mortgagee.*
Dated this 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.—31-7.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed, acknowledged and delivered by John D Ludden, of Chisago county, Minnesota, to Marshall & Co., (a firm doing business at the date of said mortgage under that name and style, composed of William R. Marshall, Joseph M. Marshall and Nathaniel P. Langford,) of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, which said mortgage bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, Minnesota, on the 4th day of September, 1856, at five and a half o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in Book "C" of mortgages, on pages 83, 84 and 85; whereby the said John D. Ludden did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Marshall & Co., their heirs and assigns forever, all those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the said county of Washington, described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the south west quarter and west half of the south east quarter of section eighteen, and the east half of the north west quarter, the west half and south east quarter of of north east quarter, the north half of south east quarter, and the north east quarter of south west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-one north, and range nineteen west, containing 480 acres.

Also, lot five of section eighteen containing twenty-nine 90-100 acres, the south half of south west quarter, and lot number seven containing fifty 70-100 acres, in section thirty, and west half of north east quarter, and east half and north west quarter of north west quarter of of section thirty-one in township thirty-two north, and range nineteen west, containing three hundred and sixty-four 8-100 acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section twenty-five, in township thirty-two north, and range twenty west, containing forty acres.

Also, south east quarter of south east quarter of section one, and north east quarter of north east quarter of section twelve, in township thirty-one north, and range twenty west, containing eighty acres,—amounting in the aggregate to nine hundred and sixty-four and 8-100 acres of land, according to the United States Government survey, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in any wise appertaining.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the terms and conditions of a certain promissory note, executed and delivered by said John D. Ludden to said Marshall & Co, dated at St. Paul, Minn., August 1st, 1856, payable one year after date to the order of said *Marshall* & Co., for said sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for value received, payable at the banking house of *Marshall* & Co., with interest at the rate of five per cent per month after maturity until paid.

Which said mortgage and the debt thereby secured to be paid were afterwards and on the third day of July A. D. 1858, by an assignment in writing dated and acknowledged on that day, duly assigned by said *Marshall* & Co., to Thaddeus R. Fletcher, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1858, at one o'clock P. *M.*, in Book "D" of *Mortgages* on pages 362 and 363.

And there is now claimed to be due and is actually due upon said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and fifteen cents ($2613.15) with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the seventh day of April, A. D. 1859, amounting at the date of this notice to the sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars and sixty-one cents ($2986;61).

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at the front door of the court house in Stillwater, in said county, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1861, at twelve o'clock at noon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage together with the costs of such sale, so far as the proceeds of said sale will satisfy the same.

THADDEUS R. FLETCHER, Assignee.
H. HALE, Atty for Assignee.
St. Paul, April 22, A. D. 1861.—n32-7w

SADDLERY

—AND—

HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING been dissolved by mutual content on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLE AND HARNESS

business, in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate customers.

M. B. SMITH.
Nov. 30, 1860—n30-tf

WHITE LEAD,
Collier Co., pure,
Grover " "
Pacific, " N. Y. "
For sale at unprecedented low prices at
CARLI BROS.

MILLINERY.

MRS. BIXBY desires to inform the Ladies of Stillwater and vicinity that she has resumed the millinery business, and has just received a choice selection of the very latest styles of Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, Ruches, &c., which she will sell at the very lowest prices,

April 22, 1861. n32

MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES,
Best imported brands, CARLI BROS.